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NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

## GEO. D. PRENTICE, Editors.

## AGENTS.

M. Lambdin, Hopkin Bradford, Augusta. B. M. Chambers, George-nith, Berry's Station. town. handler, Campbells- Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkins

## MONDAY, JANHARY 11, 1864.

lay the series of resolutions touching national affairs introduced in the Legislature on Thursday last by Mr. Hanson, of Bourbon. The ions are patriotic and sound. They meet the great issues of the hour, and meet them squarely and justly. Moreover, they are conceived in a broad and national spirit. The resolutions are indeed a faithful reproduction of the views and sentiments which pervade the inaugural address and the annual message of Governor Bramlette. In fine, they present fairly the fundamental ideas of the Kentucky Platform. We make no doubt that these resolutions or equivalent ones will be adopted. by the General Assembly with but few dis-

CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION .- An erroneous paragraph appeared in our evening edition of Saturday, which undertakes to show what claims for exemption can now be presented. No claim of any kind for exemption from the draft can now be presented, except that which provides for the election of one of two sons ject to draft, the election to be made by a father if living, or a mother if she is a widow, dependent for subsistence on the labor of the Alienage, unsuitableness of age, nonresidence, physical inability, and all kindred claims, were closed on the 5th of January by the Provost-Marshal-General, and will not be re-opened until after the draft. It is therefore improper for any person to annoy the Boards of Enrolment with any matter of this

mlette has sent a message to the Legislature, urging the immediate necessity of raising troops for State defence. Senator Sampson, ucting the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate to inquire into the propriety of raising and equipping not less than three or more than five regiments of mounted troops for State defence, and to report by bill or otherwise on or before Tuesday next. Undoubtedly the urgent recommendation of our able and vigilant Governor is called for by the situation of affairs, and we are glad to see that the General Assembly is likely forthwith to carry the recommendation into effect. Troops are needed for the defence of the State; and mounted troops are the only kind adapted to the service. Neither of these points will be questioned. We do not doubt that the troops. The subject is one which will hardly brook delay.

Since writing the remarks above we have received the message of the Governor, which we publish on the next page. The Governor, force somewhat more extensive than the one suggested in the resolution of Senator Sampson, which was introduced the day before the recommendation of the Governor will no doubt receive as it deserves the prompt and favorable consideration of the Legislature. the recommendation are decisive. We must take the necessary steps to defend ourselves now, and hold official delinquents to a just accountability at the proper time and in the proper mode. If we do not defend ourselves, we shall be defenceless. This consideration is enough for the time. Let us like men and

Commercial, writing from Kentucky, enters into a somewhat elaborate discussion of the question of the Federal Senatorship in this State. For reasons with which our readers are familiar, we decline to follow the Commercial's correspondent into this discussion: but there is in his communication a single pass by. He says:

It has been a duty incumbent upon eve expect preferment for such derelicition of duty. Since our national troubles began, if Mr. Guth-rie has said or done aught which has shown him to be with the Government in whipping high and honorable stations before the war. but in our struggles his influence and sympathies as a public man, so far as any public declaration is concerned, are not known to have been with our struggling loyal people. If it is the temper of the Legislature to put the honor of representing Kentucky in the Senate upon him and the recommendation. know what to expect of those into

hose hands such interests are committed. Mr. Bell is a a Union man, and known to be such. He is an able man, and while he possesses so many high and ennobling qualities as a gentleman, and so many acquisitions as a lawyer and advocate, he is not possessed of other special qualities so necessary to a honors heaped upon him. But in such a crisis as this personal preferences are to be yielded to public necessities, and for such a crisis Mr. Bell is not the best man for the Senatorship that

orship that can be selected in the State. The correspondent's objection to Mr. Bell is lenge reply or even to admit of it; but his objection to Mr. Guthrie is definite, and, as we must confess, a very remarkable objection it is. He says that in the pending struggle Mr. Guthrie's "influence and sympathies as a public man, so far as any public declaration is concerned, are not known to have been with our what we have called it, a very remarkable objection. How it could arise in the mind of any sincere man even tolerably acquainted we are unable to comprehend. The objection is indeed not only groundless but so devoid of a shadow of ground as to be fairly ridiculous. Pray, in what solitary cave has this correspondent shut himself up for the last three years? He is undoubtedly some hermit; and,

In the very opening of the struggle in Kentucky, when the mighty ground-swell of

Union amongst us, Mr. Guthrie came forward and presided at one of the stormiest meetings ever held in the Commonwealth, and, by his firmness, judgment, and patriotism, determined the action of the meeting, after a tumultuous and desperate contest, in favor of the Union and against the rebellion. His strong arm aided in giving the initial impulse to the Union movement in Kentucky; and from that hour to this he has steadily put forth his best energies to sustain and increase the momentum of the movement, until, thanks in an eminent degree to his fidelity and his influence, its triumph is assured. Mr. Guthrie has been throughout one of the main pillars of the Union cause in Kentucky. And he tired and listless that he is really ignorant of half of the Union, let him consult the public journals of the state and country, or, should be prefer it, let him consult General Anderson and General Sherman and General Buell and General Burnside and General Boyle and the Administration at Washington and the leading friends of the Administration in Louisville, and he will learn from all of these sources alike, what every other intelligent man in the Republic knows already, that Mr. Guthrie, while firmly opposed to the radical measures of the party in power, has been one of the very stanchest and most efficient supporters of the government in the whole land. This correspondent's own idea of the matter is

misconceptions which the time has engen-We have said thus much, touching the asseult of the Commercial's correspondent, in sheer justice to Mr. Guthrie as a patriot and a citizen. With respect to his comparative merits as a candidate for the Senatorship we at present do not deem it either necessary or fit to say anything.

unquestionably one of the most astonishing

The efforts of the Northern radicals to pervert every political declaration of the authorities of Kentucky into an assertion of radicalism would be amusing if they were subject was passed over, in order that a pendconsiderably less unscrupulous and malignant. ing bill might be considered. As it is, their knavishness carries off their

We notice, for example, that one of the radical journals of the North reproduces the The simple explanation of Senator Davis subjoined extract from Lieutenant-Governor Jacob's noble address to the Senate, as proof ator Wilson is clearly a bad one; but exactly that "a political and moral revolution" has | what motive it is does not appear to be so begun in Kentucky, which will presently

sweep her into the embrace of abolitionism: Loyalty to the Union, as in the past, is the only safety to ourselves, our property, and all the dear and sacred rights that we possess. If we resist, it must be in the Union and under the flag of Washington, with the millions of strong hearts and strong arms that we possess in the loyal North. Throw away these resources, as the Southmadly did, we would be crushed as she will be, and as we would deserve to be, for being recreant to the great rights bequeathed to us by our fathers. No, no. Come what may, come what will, let Kentucky be true. It is not only the path of hencucky of true. It is not only the pain of honor, but the path of safety; any other is the path of destruction. She is not fighting for the preservation of slavery, nor is she fight-ing for its destruction. Incidentally, if it goes down in maintaining the Union, well and good; ncidentally, if it is saved in preserving the linion, well and good. What is slavery? What is any species of property to her in com-parison with the blood of her heroic children? Yet she has freely offered up their lives with-cut a murmur. She will do so still. All she asks is, let these enormous sacrifices be not in defiance of the constitution, but incidentally denance of the constitution, but incidentally in the prosecution of a war for the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution; and when these blessings are secured the war ought to cease. In Mr. Seward's language: "We are under obligations to save not only the unity and integrity of the country, but ale and precious con-

Legislature will immediately provide for the that the view expressed here by Lieutenant- ere many days settle this question in the among all classes of children, even those with Union men of Kentucky from the outset, and that no view inconsistent therewith has ever een expressed by a solitary Union man of the State; but this fact is purposely withheld from the radical masses, for whose benefit mainly the perversion is employed. We ourselves have repeatedly expressed the view in

The notion that slavery hinders the forward movement of our armies or hinders in any way the energetic prosecution of the war is absurd. The forward movement of our ar-mies is of course hindered by military consid-erations alone. No loyal man anywhere that we know of has ever so much as hinted the opinion that the prosecution of the war should be curbed in activity or slackened in vigor on

be curbed in activity or slackened in vigor on account of slavery or anything else.

Let the prosecution of the war on every account go forward with all possible activity and with all possible vigor. Slave property, like every other species of property, must and will take care of itself under the necessary shock of mere war; nobody asks for discrimination in favor of slave property. What the conservative men of the country condemn as both unconstitutional and suicidal is discrimination whether direct or indirect against ination whether direct or indirect against slave property. We do not insist that the war shall be carried on for the protection of slavery but that the war shall not be carried on virtually or expressly for the destruction

Again, in the Journal of the 3d of June, 1862, we developed the point more fully, in

the following remarks: The contrasting of the preservation of the Union with the preservation of slavery, resorted to so unceasingly by the abolitionists as a show of justification for the abolition of slavery in the States, is the very cream of nonsense. It is among the most senseless of all the senseless abolition fallacies. The contrast not only does not exist however. not only does not exist but cannot exist in th

truggle for the preservation of the Union is ot only to diminish the number of slaves in the country but to weaken the institution of slavery itself. This effect is unavoidable, and no loyal man amongst us complains of it, nor does any such man wish the struggle on the part of the Government to be relaxed in vigor or narrowed in design out of respect to this effect. By no means, Whatever detriment slavery may receive in this way the loyal men of the South will accept without a murmur of complaint. They ask no special immunity for the institution. They ask only that it shall through the acknowledged rights of the states. But this the abolitionists are not willing to grant. On the contrary, assuming that the preservation of slavery is incompatible with the preservation of the Union, they demand that the preservation of the Union, they demand

that the general government, regardless state rights, shall abolish slavery in the state as the means of preserving the Union. The demand this; and this the loyal men of South and the truly level of the control of th oppose as not merely tyrannical but dal. Thus far reflecting patriots everyhere centend for the preservation of sla The patriots of the South contend no farther. This fact is not disputed. Hence, the demand of the abolitionists, apart from its villanous duplicity, involves, as we have said, a flagrant

The preservation of slavery, as contended for by the loyal men of the South, is simply vation of the Union itself, because, if the right of self-government in the states should be abolished by the general government, the Union for which we are struggling would not exist, and the Union as it would then exist could not be preserved. Therefore, the preservation of slavery, as contended for by the loyal men of the South, is identical with the preservation of the Union, instead of being incompatible withit; and to talk of sholishing compatible with it; and to talk of ab slavery in the states by the general govern-ment as the means of preserving the Union is as irrational as to talk of cutting out the the right of self-government in the states is

and the abolition of slavery in the states by the general government would extinguish that vital right.

Thus the contrast drawn by the abolitionists is absurd. The issue they undertake to raise is impossible in the nature of the case. There s and can be no such issue.

Such is the view in its full relations. No Union man in Kentucky has ever entertained

fore it every bulwark and landmark of the any other view on the subject; -when we say Union men of Kentucky we of course do not mean either secessionists or abolitionists. This view was announced in Congress by Mr Mallory; and it has been declared by the Union press and by the Union speakers of and has ever been the position of the Union men of the State.

The radical cant of being for the Union with slavery but not without has never had any just application to the Union men of Kentucky or to Union men anywhere else. The cant is employed simply to cheat. The only conditional Union men in the country are the radicals themselves. The Union men has been recognized as such in all quarters of of Kentucky are and have always been unconthe Republic. If during this eventful period the ditional Union men; but they have never been andent in question has led a life so re- and are not unconditional Administration men. There's the rub with the radicals. The Mr. Guthrie's early and constant efforts in be- Union men of Kentucky are unconditionally for the Union of the Constitution; but they are against all attempts to subvert that Union, whether such attempts are made by rebels in arms or by radicals in place. This is their settled position. And they will nobly abide by it. The abolition leaders may as well make up their minds to this; and, in the mean time, they will but act the part of honest men if they let the abolition masses know exactly what the position signifies. But we fear this part is altogether too high for their dramatic

The telegraphic despatches of Saturday contained the following passage:

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a arr. Wison, of massacauseus, introduced a resolution providing for the expulsion of San-ator Davis, of Kentucky, owing to the senti-ments put forth in a recent resolution by the latter, which, in the opinion of Mr. Wilson, incites the people to treasonable insurrection and rehellion

and rebellion.

Mr. Davis explained to the Senate that the language quoted in Mr. Wilson's resolution was a garbled version of his resolution. What he (Davis) proposed was that the people should rise at the polls and take the power of this government into their own hands. He (Davis) repeated that the terms of Mr. Wilson's resolution were against the terms of his son's resolution were against the terms of his own, and were false in fact.

At this point, as the telegraph reports, the

Senator Wilson, who is one of the vilest abolitionists in the country, has evidently acted in this matter from no good motive. makes this fact apparent. The motive of Senclear. We incline to think it is a double mofirst place, we think Senator Wilson desires, in some mode consistent with the integrity of gallant Senator, whose hostility to the abolitionists is equalled only by his patriotism in all other directions; and, in the second place, we think it not improbable that the abolition Senator desires to influence in some degree in the present Legislature who will throw obthe Senatorial election which is pending in stacles in the way of the success and enlargethe Legislature of Kentucky, conjecturing ment of this notle and benevolent effort to perhaps that the initiation of a movement to expel Senator Davis on the charge of sedition may so operate upon the Kentucky Legislature that it will shrink from electing another Senator opposed to the party in power. We know indeed that the abolition leaders at Washington have taken the question of our Senatorial election in hand, and that they are determined to resort to every feasible mode of controlling the election to their purposes; and there is reason to believe that this | Institution to turn this vast sum to profitable most unwarrantable and vindictive proceeding against Senator Davis is deemed such a fulness and happiness the five hundred wretchmode among others. As to whether or not ed beings now on the public charity, and to the abolition leaders at Washington have cal- limit the continued and yearly increase of the culated justly in this particular, we have too expenditure made in their behalf. The amount Now, this radical journal, as well as the and too much self-respect, to entertain the merely is sufficient to educate the whole or radical mouth-pieces in general, is well aware question. The action of the Legislature will nearly the whole class forever. Some, as tive measures will be taken to compensate

> sive and at times indiscreet, he is as true a The abolitionists in and out of Congress may asperse his good name, but the foul aspersion will fly back into their brazen faces. They may asperse his good name; but they cannot

as a mere paper one, but a very significant proof of its tightness is that the Legislature of Alabama has voted that the carpets of the elegantly furnished State capitol at Montgomery shall be cut up into blankets for the Alabama soldiers of the rebel army. Such measures would not be adopted were there not an extreme necessity existing to supply the troops with covering during this inclement

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Under an act of Congress, entitled, "An act to authorize the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky," approved February 7th, 1863, and pursuant to authority of the President thereunder, a force of some eight thousand men has been raised. Under an agreement made with the Secretary of War in November last, I stayed all further recruiting under that law, and agreed if the Government would mount this force, to understake the defence contemplated by the act with them and the organized militia, and give up all our further recruits to fill the old regiments, and such other three years service as the Secretary of War should authorize. confidently relied upon the observance of the laws under which these forces were raised, and the promise given to mount them, and faithfully set to work to carry out the agreement.

ment.

Under the judicious disposition made of these forces, security and protection was assured to our suffering people, and confidence in the protection of the Government again restored.

The first section of the act provides "That the Governor of the State of Kentucky, by the consent and under the direction of the President of the United States shall have the consent and under the direction of the President of the United States, shall have power to raise and organize into regiments a volunteer force, not exceeding twenty thousand renk and file, to be raised within the State of Kentucky, to serve for the term of twelve months, to be employed within the limits of Kentucky, in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, and guarding and protecting the public property: Provided, That, at any time it may be necessary, in the discretion of the President of the Unived States, these troops may be employed out of the limthese troops may be employed out of the limits of Kentucky against the enemies of the United States."

United States.<sup>5</sup>

These troops have been ordered out of the State, and none provided to supply the defence which they give us. As it is evident that we cannot rely upon forces raised under the act of Congress to serve in Kentucky, and as the desolation of our homes must follow the removal of these forces, unless speedy provision be made, it devolves upon you to provide for the speedy organization of a State force, which will not be subject to such capriorce, which will not be subject to such capri-ious action, as our only reliable defence.

To utter complaints is useless; whether it e right or wrong thus to remove these orces, it does no good to inquire. We are loyal people, ready to meet our full measure of responsibility, and lend aid beyond even what the Government can rightfully demand. We must keep faith, no matter who may not. We must be true to our government, and we will. We must be true to ourselves in this emergency, and should provide a permanent security against the recurrence of future dangers. It cannot serve our present needs to say that the Federal Government ought to do this ger responsibility, and lend aid beyond Federal Government ought to do this I earnestly recommend that you do so promptly. It is our only hope and only true reliance. All that I could do to stay this dan-ger has been done. It is before us, and you remain the last and only power to which I

remain the man ampeal for the protection of our people, THO. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VANWINKLE, Sec. of State.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1864

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND ID-ICTIC CHILDREN AT FRANKFORT. - We were very much pleased to see the recommendation made by Gov. Bramlette of this Institution Kentucky whenever there appeared to be a fit to the fostering care of the people and Legisoccasion for the declaration. In short, it is lature-placing it on an equality with the other great charities of the State. It is in no way inferior to any of them in any of its aspects, and, in some, is more worthy of public patronage than any of them. There is no man who would not rather bear the misfortune of having two, three, or more deaf-mute or blind children than one feeble-minded, or as improperly called, idiotic child. We say improperly called idiotic-for very few, comparatively, of these most unfortunate of all unfortunates are idiots in the commonly understood sense of that word. Almost all of them have more or less mind, which is of course susceptible of cultivation. The slightest spark of intellect, as experience has fully demonstrated, may be excited until it shall become comparatively a great light. The poor imbecile may become a man of some intelligence, literary, moral, and religious, and capable, under the direction of his friends, of self-support, and cease to be the wretched recipient of the public bounty, doled out to him and barely sufficient to existence-whilst the State is relieved of his life-time support, having a valuable-at least, a self-supporting-citizen, instead of a loathsome, imbecile, and miserable man, a dependent on the public and a burden all his days. His family are relieved of the greatest mortification and shame to which a family can be subjected-which are turned, as often is the case of the parents of deaf mutes and the blind, into pride and gratification over the recovery and intelligence of their unfortunate

ffspring. The Institution at Frankfort will need, no doubt, an appropriation to finish the central building, already erected, and to make it available and comfortable to its full canacity. and to enclose the grounds around it. We hope the present Legislature will make an appropriation amply sufficient for that object, and leave to the next General Assembly the duty of adding the two wings, which will by that time be needed.

The matter of the education of imbecile children has now been before the people of Kentucky for six or eight years. It has been four times warmly approved by three successive Executives in their messages, including our presentable and noble Governor. It has been sanctioned by several Legislatures, and, at the last session, after considerable and tive, if not one still more complex. In the strong opposition, an able report was made by Curtis F. Burnam, Esq., the chairman of the Committee on Education, and Representative his carcass, to vent his malignity upon our from Madison county, fully sustaining the Institution, which was approved and sustained by the House by an almost or quite unanimous vote. We trust there will not be found a member

stacles in the way of the success and enlargerelieve and elevate the most wretched part of our community. The man who shall do so will richly deserve the frown and reprobation of all good men and philanthropists. Let it not be forgotten that the State now expends annually, in the mere sustenance of the physical life of this class of our population, thirty thousand dollars, which large amount is increasing yearly at an average rate of five hundred dollars. It is sought by means of this have been the result of inexorable military use-to make it the means of restoring to usemuch respect for the Legislature of Kentucky, now expended for their physical sustenance sound minds, are incapable of receiving much With regard to Senator Davis himself the instruction; but all, or nearly all, may be proceeding is simply an idle one. All who more or less improved. And where only the know him, not excepting Senator Wilson, manners and habits can be altered and imknow perfectly well, that, while he is impul- proved, it is an accomplishment worthy of all the expenditure made. If a loathsome patriot and as honest a man as breathes. His and offensive child can be changed into impulses, which are always strong, may be a decent and well behaved man, though sometimes uncontrollable, but they are never he may not be capable of much other than upright, chivalrous, and patriotic. or any intellectual improvement, it is a result giving great relief to his family and friends under the pressure of circumstances, often with and to the community all around him, and ameliorating his own condition by rendering him less an object of disgust, and contributing consequently to his welfare and happiness. We have watched over the progress of this school from its inception to the present time with great interest, and shall look with anxiety to the result of the application we suppose the Commissioners to whose care it has been entrusted will make to the present General Assembly in its behalf-which it is certainly their duty to make, and which we

here earnestly call upon them to make. THE PROBLEM SOLVED .- Mrs. Chunk (to Mr. Chunk on the dear man's return from his of fice)—"What makes gold at such a premium, my dear?" Mr. Chunk—"Well, my love, you see the agglomeration of meritricious, phantasmagoric, and illusory financial emanations from the Federal capital in the form of irre-deemable ignes fatui, predicated upon a vac-uum, have so amplified the circulating me-dium that the auriferous and argent metallic ubstances have naturally appreciated in an substances have naturally appreciated in an accending ratio corresponding with the enormous and incipient issues of the less ponderous and more Chasearian currency—and hence the solidified spondoolics are, that is to say, I mean are not—" Mrs. Chunk (interruptingly)—"That will do, Chunky, dear; I see what you mean."—Exchange.

Mrs. Chunk is more perspicacious than Moes in his argument with the 'Squire in the Vicar of Wakefield, though we think Chunk in respect to perspicacity has no advantage over the 'Squire. Our readers doubtless remember the inimitable wrangle. After the 'Squire had succeeded in getting Moses to make the fatal admissions that "whatever is, is," that "a part is less than the whole," and that "the two angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones," he proceeded exultingly to his demonstration. "Very well," cried the Squire, speaking very quick, "the premises being thus settled, I proceed to observe, that he concatenation of self-existence, proceeding in a reciprocal duplicate ratio, naturally produce a problematical dialogism, which in some measure proves that the essence of spirituality may be referred to the second predicable. We need not add that Moses, unlike Mrs.

The Secretary of War in November ast promised Governor Bramlette, that, if he would stop further recruiting under the special law authorizing the raising of a volum teer force for the defence of Kentucky and let the recruiting in the State go on exclusively under the general laws for the benefit of the army in the field, the troops already raised under the special law should be mounted and kept in the State for its defence. Governor Bramlette accepted this promise, and has performed his part; but the Secretary of War has not performed his part. He has violated his promise. Hence Kentucky is to-day defence-

the Secretary of War looks upon a promise very much as the painter in Timon of Athens. "To promise," says that artist of easy virtue, "is most courtly and fashionable; performance is a kind of will or testament, which argues a great sickness in his judgment that makes it." If this were true, we fancy the Secretary of War, and indeed the Administration in general, would rejoice in a judgment ridiculously healthful.

The perpetual cry of the rebels about their confidence shows that they havn't got any. Only lost things are cried through the [Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal. 12] LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

How happily changed are all things now.

The treasonable utterances are hushed; legis-

lation is not impeded by insane devices to

commit the State to infamous doctrines by

resolution, and the voices of loyal Union men

are now raised in full accord with the general

sentiment of the State. Morehead and Mar-

shall and Breckinridge and Hodge and Ew-

ing and Duncan and Machen and many others

who would have torn Kentucky from the loved

embrace of the Union and divided her from her

great and beloved protection, the American con-

stitution, are now in exile, and have almost

ceased to be remembered, but with the natural

regret we must ever feel toward once respected

gubernatorial chair, beloved, however, and

respected; the gallant Jacob presides over

the Senate, where I can harrdly find the

leaven of sympathy with the rebellion;

Harrison Taylor, the accomplished finan-

cier and statistician, Speaker of the House;

and around both legislative chambers are

clustered some of the brightest intellects of

our State and the most unyielding champions

of her integrity. Thank God, in his infinite

mercy, for all this and that at the present mo-

ment all the machinery of our executive.

smoethly on.

legislative, and judicial government moves

The former tread of the invader has left no

stain on the streets of our capital, and no im-

press upon our records or archives. The flag

of the free heart's only home floats proudly to

the winter breeze, and the remembrance of

Bragg's raid lives only in the history of the

past. But still there is one source of unfeigned

regret, which is, that Kentucky has suffered

so much from losses incident to the war; they

necessity and the want of experience on the

part of Commissaries and Quartermasters

when our peaceful country was suddenly con-

verted into a camp. The attention of the

Legislature has been directed to the claims

which have been thus originated, and I take

by the expression of an earnest hope that ac-

every sufferer. To obtain relief it may be

which have occurred through the neglect or

inexperience of Federal officers. To explain

in times of great exigency, by the wagon-

starving horses or freezing soldiers to pro-

vide for, and no hay-scales within ten or twenty

violation of the strict letter of the army reg-

ulations. Within my personal knowledge,

there are many meritorious claimants, whose

niences have been very great. Their property

iu making provision to compensate them

works cruel injustice, and cannot under any

because the vouchers and receipts given by

the Federal officers were informal. It is the

tow, Landrum, and other distinguished offi-

cers of the army, who know all these facts,

are now in executive or legislative positions,

and prepared to aid our loyal sufferers, and

that Colonel John M. Harlan is the Attorney-

General of the State, to give his advice, based

upon personal experience, as to the necessary

legislation. There have been many losses

sustained, which were the result of the una-

voidable waste of war, and can never be sat-

isfactorily audited or settled; these will have

to be endured with patience, but hope without

extreme pecuniary injury. The duty of the

State or Federal Government to afford

ample compensation for all property taken for

public use cannot be questioned because it

may have been taken or received informally.

Such a plea would seriously damage the char-

acter of an individual who made it, and is,

therefore, altogether unworthy a common-

wealth or the United States. We may,

therefore, infer that there will be no more de-

lay in perfecting the necessary legislation than

arises from the difficulty of adjusting the

claims, and, as this is not insuperable, they

will, I cordially hope, be promptly remedied.

There should be commissioners appointed to

adjudicate all open accounts between the Gov-

ernment and our citizens; and, if the Federal

authorities are too much engrossed to direct

proper attention to it, Kentucky should settle

them, and leave to the United States, which

has heretofore acted most liberally in all her

pecuniary transactions with us. to square

accounts and balance the books when the re-

bellion has been suppressed. I shall watch

this subject with great solicitude, as both State

and national honor is involved in its adjust-

ment, and from time to time will give a gentle

reminder to our friends here of their duty, if

it should be necessary, but I do not for a mo-

ment question the intelligence, fairness, or

promptitude of the present Legislature, the

members of which are fresh from their con-

stituencies, know what is required, and will

doubtless be prepared to act with all possible

Though there is a quorum in both houses,

ere is a large quantity, which has been pre-

pared and reported from the committees, on

pleasure in recommencing my series of letters

but wayward brethren. Bramlette fills the

ready been placed before the representatives CAPITAL HOTEL, ROOM No. 40, 1 in such a shape that it will receive early at FRANKFORT Jan. 11, 1864. tention. The session must necessarily be In resuming my old intercourse with the brief, as it cannot be prolonged beyond the readers of the Journal, as its correspondent first week in February without a two-third from the State Capital, which, it is to be hoped, vote of both branches, and we may therefore has been mutually pleasant, I cannot help, expect the utmost activity when they get while seated in my old quarters, to cast a fairly to work again. It would be a useless thought upon the past, and reflect upon the consumption of time to refer to the measures many changes, the broken social associations, which have already been originated, as I shall and the effects of the dreadful intestine uncatch them all on the wing when they come happiness which have occurred since I first up in order for consideration. It requires but commenced my duties here, when all was a short sojourn here to recognize the spirit of peace, happiness, and domestic unity. Since the time, and to know the firm resolution of then, Kentucky has passed through a fiery orthe people's representatives to adhere to the deal unscathed. When Gov. Magoffin called proud position of our State, taken so deliberthe Legislature together in 1861, the most arately at first, and, at every subsequent elecduous efforts were made by leading men, tion, emphasized more unmistakably. If any who had not yet forfeited all right to one ever believed that the storms of faction, confidence and respect, and the most the mad waves of fanaticism, or the wild plausible sophistries were added to carry lashings of the sirocco-laden tempest from be-Kentucky into the vortex of secession. low our Southern border, could veer Ken-Thanks to the firmness of the then tucky from her moorings, dash her against Legislature, the scheme failed and at the next rocks, or imperil her amid quicksands, such fall election the people of the State took their belief has long since been proved fallacious. stand firmly and sent large majorities of rep-And any one who can entertain an idea that resentatives here who were staunch and loy-Kentucky, during the present surging of the Then followed the resignation of Govpolitical sea, will pursue a doubtful or a torernor Magoffin and the installation of Governtuous course, or be guided save by the helm of or Robinson, and with a new impulse the experience and the beacon lights of coaservalast Legislature went to work and thoroughly tive statesmanship, will show an equal want purged itself of traitor and devised such leof prescience and of the knowledge of what gal guards for the protection of the State from constitutes the heart's core of our State's loydomestic enemies that they have never since alty-opposition to fanaticism and extremists been able to offer molestation, except when of every kind, who are alike the most dautheir allies of the Confederacy occupied this gerous foes of national tranquillity and the section of the Commonwealth temporarily, most insidious cankers to destroy the bloswent through the farce of inaugurating Hawes soms of long-prayed-for peace. as Provisional Governor, and desecrated the time-honored halls of legislation by flaunting a Confederate flag from the top of the capitol.

clare her devoted loyalty, that has not al-

But little was done in the Legislature today; the Senate adjourned shortly after its | His language was copious and appropriate, meeting, and the House was engaged in initiating business. An interesting debate though affecting little of the polished elegance Netter's battalion, for services which the Federal Government had refused to recognize on account of some informality in his vouchers. This gave me an opportunity of hearing some of the new members speak, and left the impression upon my mind that there is an unbody. Messrs. Hanson, of Bourbon; Alfred Allen, of Breckinridge; McLeod, of Woodford; Col. Hawkins, of Warren; Thompson, He could fire as high as anybody if it was of Bullitt; Smith, of Grant; Dehaven, of Oldham; and others participated, and the con- so fired into instead of over his audience, and troversy was able and brilliant. The point at issue was the propriety of legislating upon | and habits of his audience, enlivened by witpolicy for the settlement of all claims of a kindred character to that of Lieutenant Winchell. It was urged that to commence the payment of this class of cases, howvolve the State in an enormous expenditure, at a time when all its resources would be Mr. Allen eloquently contended that the surest way to raise the necessary troops for the de- save by integrity and good habits, which fence of the State, was to let our volunteers feel confident that they would receive compensation for their services. The bill was finally postponed for two weeks, to enable the Military Committee to investigate what amount of claims of similar character was standing against the Commonwealth. If the committee can approximate the result within that time, they will do more than I think can

be effected in a life-time. The reception at the gubernatorial mansion this evening is deferred in consequence of the illness of Mrs. Bramlette. I am happy to say, however, that she labors under no serious indisposition which could cause alarm to her friends, and it is hoped that she will soon be able to resume the duties of hostess, which she discharges with pleasing hospitality. Mr. Miller, member of the House from Ohio

county, obtained leave of absence to-day, having been called home in consequence of the total destruction of his household property by fire. I regret his misfortune and the necessity which takes him from the capital, where he has ingratiated himself with his fellow members by his genial disposition and

appoint some tribunal to adjudicate all losses the character of these claims, it will be suffi-The Capital Hotel, under the management cient to instance that forage has been taken, of Hodges and Crutcher, is of course the great social and political centre of the town when load, and the officers cannot make out a legal the Legislature is not in session. Its vesticertificate for payment, because the law says bules are crowed with groups of deeply absuch purchases must be made by weight, and, sorbed conversationalists, and its rooms with parties devoted to business or pleasure. On Saturday night the ladies' parlor was the scene of an extemporized hop, the leading miles, the imperative necessity compelled a spirits of which were Messrs. Thomas, of Hardin, and DeHaven, of Henry. But the most singular feature of the enjoyable scene was the military-judicial orchestra, Brigadierlosses have been heavy, and whose inconve-General Whitaker supplying the violin priwas taken by authorized officers, and delay mo, and Judge Duval, of the Court of Appeals, the violin secundo, while an accomplished lady played a brilliant accompanient on the piano. Colonel Alfred Allen, as circumstances be palliated, and least of all I understand, had been a member of the band before I entered the room. There is nothing which adds to the enjoyment of the Capital so first duty of the Government to provide that much as these pleasant gatherings, when the the errors of its own agents shall not injure its loyal citizens, who cheerfully and even legislative labors of the day are over, and it is with alacrity surrendered their property, when greatly enhanced this session by the grace, some of them knew they could not receive beauty, and intellect of the ladies who lend compensation until special legislation was their attractions to the dance when gallantry provided to meet the extreme cases. It is and learning lay aside their "arma et toga" fortunate, therefore, that Governor Bramlette, to "rosin the bow." Whoever believes that Lieutenant-Governor Jacob, Brigadier-Gen-Frankfort is dull during the cold snap must eral W. C. Whitaker, Colonels Garrard, Briscome up here and undeceive himself.

I have been reminded that since I last dated letters to the Journal from "Room No. 40," some one has been infringing on my copyright and signing his communications as from "No. 40." Now this does not exactly subject the writer to being regarded as one of the "forty thieves," though he "filches from my good name," but it impels me to say of his lucubrations as Byron did of Southey's:

for God's sake, reader, take them not for mine! But as Jabe, a clever fellow, of taking manners and virtues without number, has gone to the wars, I hope he has carried the cabalistic sign with him, which will give him forty-tude and learn him to forty-what a pun-fie!

Our new Auditor of Public Accounts. W. T. Samuels, of Hardin county, assumed the duties of his office on Monday last, and appointed Edgar Keenon his Assistant and Elberto Keenon, James M. Withrow, R. R. Bacon, John A. Crittenden, William L. Hardin, Charles T. Miller, and John L. Sneed his clerks. We feel every confidence that Mr. Samuels will make an excellent officer and fully justify the high opinion of his fidelity and business capacity which we expressed when he was first nominated for the important position. The Frankfort Commonwealth pays the following tribute to the ex-Auditor and | the South? No, not one. The theory of this

his assistants: In parting with the late Auditor, Grant Green, Eq., we can, with truth, say that the State has had no better officer. He has, in all respects, been faithful in his office, watchful of the public interest, and successful in the discharge of all his duties. No man lays down the cares and responsibilities of public office with a better reputation than Mr. (1) office with a better reputation than Mr. G., and none have proven themselves more a ceptable to all who have had official ceptable to all who have had official inter-course and transactions with him than he. We can, with great truth, say of him, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." His assistant, Cornelius Bailey, Esq., has shown himself to be a faithful and competent officer. le, as well as the late clerks, have labored

We most cheerfully bear testimony to the very many members, who went home to the correctness of our contemporary's commendaholidays, have become weather-bound, and cannot get back, and, until their return, no tions.

important business will be transacted, but the South is reduced to the following interesting situation: "If the people are fed, the questions of grave importance. There is army must suffer; if the army is fed, the peohardly a point which effects the interests of | ple will starve; and, if the people starve, what's | Kentucky, or a measure which tends to de- | the use of the army?"

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864.

We are assured, that, in our allusion yesterday to Governor Bramlette's special ssage, we did injustice to the Secretary of War. We are glad to learn from an authoritative source that the Secretary has promptly and faithfully redeemed every promise which he gave to the Governor. The order for the removal of the troops, we understand, was not issued by the Secretary of War, or with CALEB B. SMITH .- The public journals of

Journal, "he was amiable and courteous to a degree which disarmed partisan bitterness at a period of unusual party exasperation, and his fairness was so evident that there could be little more complaint of it than of his demeanor. He saw the pith of a proposition, or a difficulty, readily, and could state it with a freedom from embarrassing qualifications that enabled the most ordinary understanding to follow his reasoning closely up to his conclusion. If he had lived, there is no doubt would have adorned the bench, and added another to his many titles to the respect of the thousands who will mourn his death. But it was chiefly as an orator, and especially as a popular or 'stump' orator, that Mr. Smith excelled. Here he had few rivals, and no superior. In some important respects he had neither rival nor superior. His voice, singularly clear, sonorous, and penetrating, rarely encountered a crowd that could exhaust its power without obtaining the full freight of thought it carried. often striking, and always clear, and his style, sprung up on a bill to pay Lieut. Winchell, of of the pen, was rarely slovenly or feeble. He possessed the ability to argue a proposition convincingly, while covering it with apt and pleasant 'hits,' and could, when it served a purpose, say as bitter things as John Randolph himself. He rarely attempted a philosophical discussion of political questions, but treated sual amount of elequence and ability in the | them in the plain common sense way that sensible men usually speak of them to each other, and here lay the secret of his success. worth while, but he knew it was no use, and this discussion, level with the comprehension individual cases, or of adopting some general | ty allusions and apt illustrations, and carried forth by his superb voice, made him the master of 'stump oratory' that he was. When the occasion or the subject demanded higher treatment he was equal to it, and few men ever meritorious they might be, would in- have made so powerful jury speeches as he, or more complete and thorough legal arguments. He has left us, but left behind him taxed to support armies for self-defence, while | for the encouragement of young men an example of ability striving upwards, unaided ought to save to the State many who may perish through despair." No less generous is the tribute of the Sentinel.

'Judge Smith," says the Sentinel, "discharged every public position to which he was called with dignity, ability, and in accordance with his convictions of duty. As a public speaker he was graceful, forcible, and eloquent, and as a stump orator he had but few superiors. In politics he was a Whig, decided and enthusiastic, and upon the disbandment of that noble party he followed the radical portion into the Republican ranks. The natural tendency of Judge Smith's mind was to conservatism, and he generally so expressed himself, especially the last year or two, in his private conversations upon the difficulties of the country but the surroundings of party influences guided his public action into the radical channels. While Judge Smith was not profound or learned, he possessed a compre- in him as an honest and upright man. He faculty combined of giving utterance to his | He lives in a fortified post at Gallatin, only 15 ideas in language appropriate, eloquent, and exhausting, illustrating them with the charms until the Confederate cavalry leave that reof oratory. In the private relations of life Judge Smith was most genial, generous, and courteous. In his death his family lose a devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father, and the community a good and valuable citizen. Rapidly are passing away the public men identified with the early history of Indiana. One after another falls by the way side, and in a short time they will all be gath-

ered to their fathers." To what our contemporaries say of the eloquence of Judge Smith, the writer can bear ersonal testimony, having heard him address a popular meeting several years ago in an mmense warehouse at Lawrenceburg in ndiana. We had never seen Caleb Smith before, and we have never seen him since but he seemed to us, as our contemporaries here describe him, a popular speaker of very wonderful power. The main charm as well as the main power of his oratory appeared to us to lay in the full head of ideas from which the stream of his elequence evidently flowed leaving the delight of the auditor unshadowed by an apprehension that the majestic and beautiful current might at any moment shrink into a rivulet and trickle out. And this is a great thing; as all persons of ordinary sensibility, who are conversant with the oratory of the stump, will heartily admit. When the flight of an orator is the signal for the fright of his auditors, he cannot hope to produce a very deep effect upon them, even if he escapes without breaking his own bones. And the flights of most stump orators belong to this class. But such were not the flights of Caleb Smith. If he impressed his auditors in general as he impressed us on the occasion mentioned, they never felt the slightest anxiety for his safety even in his boldest excursions;-they saw him plume his wing, and

watched him as he soared, with untroubled delight. The Sentinel expresses the opinion that Judge Smith was conservative in his instincts, and hints that he was ill at ease in the ranks of the dominant party. The Sentinel is probably right. Our readers must still remember the speech which Judge Smith delivered at Providence in Rhode Island in the Autumn of 1861. He was then a member of Mr. Lincein's Cabinet. "The minds of the people of the South." he said, "have been deceived by the artful representations of demagogues, who have assured them that the people of the North have determined to bring the power of this government to bear upon them for the purpose of crushing out the institution of slavery. I ask you, is there any truth in this charge? Has the Government of the United States, in any single instance, by any one solitary act, interfered with the institutions of government is that the States are sovereign in their proper spheres. The Government of the United States has no more right to interfere with the institution of slavery in the peculiar institutions of Rhode Island, whose benefits I have enjoyed to-day. My friends, I have known the President long and well. It has been my fortune to be selected as one of his constitutional advisers. I have had the honor of being connected with this administration since the commencement, and I tell you to-night that you cannot find in South Carolina a man who is more anxious religiously and scrupulously to observe all the features of the Constitution relating to slavery than Abraham Lincoln. My friends. we make no war upon Southern institutions. We recognize the right of South Carolina and Georgia to hold slaves if they desire them. But, my friends, we appeal to you to uphold the great banner of our glorious country, and to leave the people of that country to settle their domestic matters according to their own choice and the exi-

gencies which the times may present." These words, uttered several months after the war had begun, and uttered in view of the declarations of various abolition leaders in favor of emancipating and arming the slaves of the South, were hailed in all parts of the country as furnishing not only an evidence. out an authoritative assurance that the revolutionary and destructive scheme of emancipation would never be adopted by the President. They served to calm the public solicitude respecting Mr. Lincoln and to re-establish the public confidence in him. The country accepted the pledge they contained. Indianapolis, both conservative and radical, But Mr. Lincoln, as the country knows pay high and elequent tributes to the memory to its cost, has not redeemed this pledge. of Judge Smith. The tributes are interesting On the contrary, he has broken it, as well as handsome. "As a judge," says the and scattered it to the winds, in the face of the country and of the world. And his party has sanctioned if it did not compel this act of stupendous faithlessness. It surely requires no stretch of credulity to believe that the man who uttered these just principles felt ill at ease in a party which thus trampled them into the dust and mire of an unholy ambition. The conjecture does no violence to probability; and certainly no dishonor to his memory.

We find the subjoined tribute to Governor Campbell in the columns of the Constistitutional Union, a Democratic journal published at Washington, and edited by the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee. The tribute is thoroughly just:

GOV. WM. B. CAMPBELL, OF TENNESSEE "HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

The Conservative Committee which met at Philadelphia on the 23d inst., recommended the names of General George B. McClellan and Governor Wm. B. Campbell, to the people, as suitable candidates for President and Vice-President in 1864. But it is of the latter gentleman we wish now to speak. Governor Campbell has for several years withdrawn from public life, and retired to his farm in Wilson county, a few miles from Lebanon, the county seat of that county. He is not now and never was an office-seeker. He has only responded to the earnest solicitations of his friends. So far as his State is concerned, his cup of honor is full. He has represented his District in Congress, and has served as Governor of the State, with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the Mexican war he was one of the first to offer a regiment. He was elected Colonel of the first Tennessee regiment, well-known as "The Bloody First." The regimental colors of that regiment is kept in State reverence, and is pierced with a thousand bullets. The Mexican campaign developed a decided military skill in Colonel Campbell. In whatever position the Governor has been tried, he has never disappointed the expectation of his most par-

He is a man of firmness and decision of character-a man of convictions. He is an old time Whig, but though firm and decided in his opinions, he was always esteemed by his political opponents. He never evinced the least bit of demagogism. Politics were not his trade, and ne only served his friends when pressed into service. Cincinnatus-like, he prefers the retirement of home and the domestic comforts of a farmer.

The Governor represents the sentiments of the Union men of Tennessee, and has more personal popularity among them than any man in the State. He has been uniformly (from the beginning) opposed to secession. He made speeches in the spring of 1861 against secession. He did all in his power to remove the apprehensions of danger from this Administration, and urging them to trust President Lincoln's promises; but that in any

event secession was not the remedy. No man understands the Southern people better than he, and no Union man has more influence over them. All men, secessionista not excepted, who know him, have confidence hensive mind, which readily grasped the sub- is now and has been exiled from his family for a year and a half, on account of his Unionism miles from his home, and there must remain gion. The movement in favor of Gov. Campbell is one that augurs well for the Union

Much has been written against the pro posed tax on leaf tobacco for export, and with good reason. One point has, however, been left unmentioned, which deserves attention. It is the great injustice of such a measure toward the agricultural interest of the West. Our Government protects the Eastern and Northern manufacturers by imposing heavy duties on imports. The manufacturers prosper under such duties and our Government derives a good revenue from them. A tax on exports would have exactly the contrary effect. It would prostrate the Western farmer, protect the foreign grower, and give hardly any revenue to our Government.

It is said that the only persons who have ever received the unqualified admiration of Wendell Phillips are Toussaint L'Ouverture and John Brown; -the one a negro, and the other e negro-thief. We have heard of negroworship. Wendell Phillips must surely be the high-priest of that service.

Some impertinent wag sends us a note asking if we can inform him whether Robert J. Walker's financial letters from Half-Moon street in London are not all moonshine. Le the moon-calf read them and see. John Mitchell has retired from the con-

trol of the Richmond Enquirer. Every paragraph he ever wrote for that paper must have caused the bones of Thomas Ritchie to rattle in their coffin. Doctor Johnson says that "power is

always stealing from the many to the few.' John Morgan must be a "power" in this realm. He is always "stealing from the many."

The rebels have been so long upon ort commons that they are wholly out of condition. Of course they may be called unconditional rebels.

Several heavy columns are advancing aily upon the Jeff Davis's administration. They are the columns of the Richmond pa-

The back-bone of the rebellion bas be ome so weak that it is hardly worth being considered a bone of contention.

One of the most delicious of the biralves is a clam. But the grumbling of the Southern masses at this time is a clamor.

Boston, Jan. 12. man who established himself in Charleston with his family but a short time before the rebellion. He gives touching details of the anguish and suffering of the inhabitants of that place, many of whom hope and pray for redemption even at the hands of the Yankees. In his opinion the time is rapidly approaching when it will be found necessary to give up the city to save the people from actual starvation. Of course all that can leave the place will; but many have not the means, nor have they any place of refuge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Desertions in the rebel army continue as

Washington, Jan. 12.

Desertions in the rebel army continue as frequent as heretofore. One entire Georgla regiment had made arrangements to come over into our lines last Friday pight if they were placed on picket, but the opportunity was not afforded them, probably because their design was known.

was known.

It is understood that the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and lowa have been formed into a military department under Major-General Heintzelman, with headquarters at Cincin-

Gen. Burnside has authority to do the same. A Washington letter to the Tribune says it has been decided to remove the rebel capital to Columbia, South Carolina. The writer is a Union man, latterly of the South, where he had been a clerk in the rebel War Department. He also says the gunboats and iron ment. He also says the guntous and from clads at Richmond are, with one exception, ready for service. On the 17th ult. they were ordered to make a demonstration on Hamp-ton Roads, but, after proceeding a few miles below Drury's Bluff, the order was counter-

WHERLY JOURNAL .- Those sending for the Weekly Journal will please bear in mind that we charge \$2 50 for single copies, and \$2 each in clubs of five or more. We sometimes receive a club with a remittance of only \$1 50 each. In such cases we put the subscribers names down for 9 months, and they will find it so indicated in the papers every week. The high price of paper and the advance in the cost of labor and everything connected with printing a paper compelled us to increase the subscription price.

THE SIX RADICALS OF GRAVES .- A meeting was held on the first instant at Mayfield, the home of Mr. Lucien Anderson, which endorsed that gentleman in the following terms:

lved. That we have an abiding confi dence in the patriotism of our Representative in Congress, Hon. L. Anderson, and we will sustain him is the best and most practicable mode of subduing the rebellion and sustaining the Government.

Before we inquire directly into the value of this endorsement, we beg to recall, somewhat more fully than we have been able heretofore to do, the circumstances under which Mr. Anderson was elected to Congress.

Our readers are familiar with the following resolutions adopted by the Union State Con vention held in this city on the 18th of March

Resolved, That our institutions are assailed lion on one side which can only be met by the sword; and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress, and by unconstitutional acts of Congress, and startling usurpations of power by the Execu-tive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot-box. Policy, as well as principle, requires that Kentucky shall await the process of reform, which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts, which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country; whilst we invoke the aid of all patriotic men to avert the evils that threaton our few instito avert the evils that threaten our free insti-

Resolved, That this General Assembly now. in the exercise of its right to differ in opinion with the National Executive, enters its solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated 1st of January, 1863, by which he assumes to emancipate all slaves within certain States—holding he same to be unwise, unconstitutional, an

Resolved, That this General Assembly de-Resolved, That this General Assembly de-clares that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended martial law over States where war did n.t. exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert constitu-tional and free government.

tional and free government.

Resolved, That this General Asssembly hails with pleasurable hope the recent manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the non-slaveholding States in their late elections, and record the same of the same o late elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose on their part to cooperate with all other loyal citizens, give security to the rights of every section, and maintain the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the

The District Convention which nominated Mr. Anderson was called by a meeting of the Union Democracy of the county of Graves held at Mayfield in last May. This meeting adopted a series of resolutions, from which we take the three below:

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the resolutions on Federal Relations adopted by the Kentucky Legislature at its last session, and also those of the Union Democratic Convention at Louisville on the 18th March last and pledge our hearty support to the nominees of that Convention.

and pledge our hearty support to the nominees of that Convention.

Resolved, That we are in favor of holding a convention of the truly loyal men of this District, for the purpose of selecting an acceptable candidate to represent us in the next Congress; one that is neither contaminated with secessionism or abolitionism; and we respectfully solicit the Union men of the other counties composing the First Congressional District to meet with the delegates of this county at Paducah, Kentucky, on Thursday, the 18th January next, for that purpose.

Resolved, That W. G. Biount, T. J. Peryear, J. B. Happy, S. E. Lander, Wm. Felts, J. B. Pile, Col. S. R. Smith, A. A. Boswell, George Jenkins, Wm. Beadles, David Boaz, Dr. J. J. Lam, and W. W. Dugger are appointed delegates to represent and cast the vote of Graves county in said convention, and all other Union men of wild convention, and all other Union and delegated on the delegate of the control of

county in said convention, and all other Unio men of said county are solicited to attend and aid in the deliberation of said convention, and that they are requested to use all h means to secure the nomination o cordially recommend to the convention as bold, able, loyal, and devoted to our cause; but we will cheerfully support any loyal man who may be nominated.

The District Convention met at Paducah in accordance with this call, and nominated Mr. Anderson on a platform which was adopted unanimously, and of which this resolution

Resolved. That we heartily endorse the resolutions adopted by the Union State Convention held in the city of Louisville on the 18th of March last, and that we will support no man for Congress or any other office unless he endorses said resolutions and is pledged to ex-haust the whole resources of the country in prosecuting the war to sustain the constitu-tion and laws of the country.

Mr. Anderson was present; and, in a short speech of acknowledgment, accepted the nomination on the platform so emphatically en-

Not content with this, however, Mr. Ander son, two days afterwards, issued a public address to the voters of the First Congressional District, wherein he said:

Having received the nomination of the Union Democratic Convention which assem-bled at Patucah, Ky., on the 18th inst., to nominate a candidate to represent this Dis-trict in the Congress of the United States for the next two years, I take this method of in-forming the veters of the District of the fact tion I occupy, in order that they may know, when they go to the polls to cas

ir votes, my true position.
The convention which sominated me enrsed the platform of principles adopted by
a Union Democratic Convention which asmbled at Louisville, Ky., on the 18th day of March, to nominate a candidate for Govern and the various State offices. On this plat form I stand and accept the nomination t

I am opposed to the policy of the Administration; but how ought I, or you as a true and loyal people, to manifest our opposition? By legal, constitutional action at the proper time at the ballot-box. This is the good old way to redress wrongs of Administrations in a free government. It may be slow, but it is sure, and can be accomplished without the shedding of blood. The Previous trade is also a state of the control o is sure, and can be accomplished without the shedding of blood. The President and his ad-visers are not the government; the term of office is of short duration; and the time will come, if we are true to ourselves, when their e filled with other men,-when nservative Executive and Congress, under Constitution as still the supreme law the land, will annul all unconstitut lation, illegal edicts and proclamati ional legis

Standing thus, and thus pledged, Mr. Anderson was elected to Congress. He was elected under the most unequivocal and solemn engagements that he as a Representative would act with conservative men and vote for conservative measures. This is shown indisputably by the retrospect we have here taken. Our readers know the issue. Mr. Anderson's first act as a Representative was to go in to the abolition caucus at Washington; and his second act was to vote for the abolition candidate for the Speakership. And he has been acting with the abolitionists ever since. He is now confessedly a regular abolitionis in particularly good standing. The last time we heard of him, he was under an engagement to address one of the abolition conclaves styled Loyal Leagues; and we have no doubt, that, more faithful to his new allies than to his constituents, he redeemed his engagement. Apostates, in the first flush of their apostasy,

are seldom wanting in eagerness. In view of all this, a couple of Mr. Ander son's associates in apostasy several weeks ago set about the work of getting up a meeting in the county of Graves to endorse his conduct. After privately beating up for attendants some ten or fifteen days in all parts of the county, this brace of enterprising radicals succeeded finally in bringing a meeting to pass at Mayfield on the first instant, by which the resolution we have quoted at the head of this article was adopted. Twenty or twenty-five persons, we are assured, were present at the meeting, but only six persons took part in the proceedings, and, of these six one refused to vote for the resolution in ques tion. Just before the resolutions were put to the vote, a gentleman present inquired of the

utions were intended to represent the sentinent of the Union men of Graves, whereupon the master-spirit said: "No, they are intended to represent only this meeting." And thereupon the meeting of six adopted the resolu-

ions. Such was the meeting at Mayfield. And yet this sexangular concern has had the effrontery to put forth its proceedings in the name of the Union men of Graves. Six Radicals of Graves met and resolved, that hey, the Union men of Graves, have an abiding confidence in the patriotism of Mr. Lucien Anderson. This will do! When the Three Tailors of Tooley Street met and resolved in the name of the people of England, the thing was very generally looked upon as rather orazen; and so it was no doubt for that age and clime. "But," as Gregory says to Sir Jasper in the farce of THE MOCK DOCTOR, "we have changed all that." The Three Tailors of Tooley Street would be accounted very unassuming craftsmen in our time and coun-Compared with the Six Radicals of Graves, the Three Tailors of Tooley Street were not only modest but shy and shame-

We need not inquire more particularly into the value of this endorsement of Mr. Lucien Anderson. As we do not intend to accept the instrument, no matter what may be written on the back, the endorsement is satisfactory to us, if it is to the endorsee.

Amidst all the political confusion o

is an honorable peace, not the peace of dissolution, of folly, and of shame. This is not only the most conspicuous truth of the hour, but it is the truth which we are most concerned that the rebels shall perceive; yet the radicals, to their dishonor be it said, do everything in their power to obscure this truth The rebels, if they believed the radicals. would believe that the friends of the Union. taking the country through and through, are in a tremendous minority. The radicals are swearing daily and hourly that all except themselves are traitors. On this point the Boston Post has some very excellent remarks. "We have cited things," says the Post, "that have just transpired to show the unity of feeling among the loyal in support of the war for the preservation of the governmentnamely, evidence of the tone of public opinion of all classes, the nearly unanimous vote of the House of Representatives in favor of supplying men and money, and the testimony which the United States Assessors bear to the cheerfulness with which the people, irrespective of party, pay their taxes. This united voice is for an object that is reasonable and practicable, namely, the enforcement of the national authority over every foot of the soil of the republic and the preservation of the integrity of the republic. On this, the loyal people-we will not say of the North, but of all the States-are as one man; for the few who would give up this Union, are of little account. We submit this as a great and commanding fact. We submit that it is important and vital that this truth should be conceded; and that the partis that makes a minority of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand voters in Ohio, who simply disapprove of the Administration, and like great minorities in other States, to be disloyal to our national unity, is not only wretched blundering and falsehood, but is calculated, by feeding the insurgents with delusive hopes of divisions at the North, to prolong the day of blood and thus do im-

mense detriment to the cause of the country. "It is a libel on this intelligent people to suppose that they do not desire Peace-for every patriot, every person of Christian raining, every friend of his race, must yearn for peace; and none desire it more than the herces who have so grandly defended the country. But it must be a peace on the honorable basis of submission to the SUPREME Law of the land; the law which the insurgents help make. Nothing can be more certain than it is that the People are as one man on the paramount question of preserving the that they would sternly reject, as a basis of the Confede ate States. This basis is not po sible now, and is not likely to be possible bereafter. Hence the war must go on, if the people of the South expect to dictate such erms. We know that the secession organs have no other tone, and that this is the view taken in every secession document; but another tone and other terms are seen in various quarters. The lying must be enormous, if here be not, in every disloyal State, a portion of the population who are heart-sick of this war-who have lost all hope of achieving independence-who would be glad of peace on any terms; while, now and then, there come revelations, from those who have been secession leaders, which show that, on the basis of the Federal Constitution, it would not be dif-

ficult to get peace." The Post here refers especially to the letter of T. Butler King, which we republished the other day, and from which our contemporary proceeds to quote. "There is," says the Post in conclusion, "no question now debated on this earth, of a tithe of the importance of peace, on the basis of the preservation of the American Union, and of the incomparable Federal Constitution; and then the operation of public opinion would engraft, through the channels of the law, such alterations in this instrument as experience might suggest; and while such a triumph over rebellion, and such embodiment of progress and law, would be a crown of glory to Republicanism, its silent influence would tell powerfully against the monarchical principle." Every American heart, not warped and poisoned by Southern or Northern sectionalism, will respond warmly to the noble declaration of the Post. Let the choicest energies of every such heart be dedicated to the just solution of the most important question now debated on this earth, Two steps are necessary to the just solution of this mighty question; namely, the filling up of our armies, and the changing of the administration. Let these steps be taken, and the question, mighty as it is, will solve itself. See to it, conservative patriots, that both these steps are taken in due season. Never forget that the complete solution of this grand and

sovereign question depends upon you. It seems likely that the rebel authorities are on the point of evacuating their Capital. It is reported that they have removed eir central arsenal from Richmond to Co lumbia, South Carolina. If they consider that a safe place for their arsenal, it is highly probable that the Government will soon pack up all its traps and follow in the same direction. Richmond now, since it is surrounded by Union armies on the Rappahannock and James Rivers, in Eastern Tennessee, with the entering wedge in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, is becoming rather too contracted a sphere for the capital of the Southern Empire. They want more room, and they expect the interior of South Carolina may offer a temporary resting place. Thus it is, the rebellion is shrinking back, back, into the State where its infamous career was commenced, and there it will die in the "last ditch," for it can find no other

The Frankfort correspondent of the innati Gazette says that Mr. Hanson in the Legislature is "a brother of the rebel General Roger Hanson, killed at Stone River." The correspondent should have added that Mr. Hanson is also the brother of the Union Colonel Charles S. Hanson, just promoted for gallantry in the field, and that Mr. H. himself is and has ever been a stanch Union man.

abiding place in the land.

The effrontery of these abolition corr ents, who come into the Capitol of Kentucky and calumniate as a rebel or rebel sympathizer every member of the Legislature who lifts his roice for the time-honored principles and senents of the Commonwealth, is supremely brazen, and as lowbred as it is brazen. wonder if they really suppose, that, by dint of hissing and scurrility, they can drive the Legislature of Kentucky into the arms of abmaster-spirit of the meeting whether the reso- | plitionism,

Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

ROOM NO. 40. CAPITAL HOTEL FRANKFORT, January 12, 1864. We may congratulate ourselves upon the intiring vigilance of Gov. Bramlette, who, since his inauguration, has shown that he understands the needs of Kentucky and is determined to carry out all such measures as will most speedily restore the supremacy of the laws throughout all the confines of the State, and place it in such a position that all future efforts to invade it in force or by marauding bands will be met by a countervailing force and repelled. Since my arrival here I have every assurance that his recent proclamation. requesting the arrest of five rebel sympathizers for every Union man abducted by guerillas from our State, will be vigorously carried out. I hope it will be. I am no advocate of the dangerous sophism of Bassanio in his appeal to the disguised "young Doctor of Rome: To do a great right, do a little wrong, To curb this cruel devil of his will;

but when the constitutional clause which forbids any person to be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law is claimed as protecting these rebel sympathizers, I feel very much inclined to interpret it as Portia did the laws of Venice in the case o the merchant's bond to Shylock, letting him have the pound of flesh, but at the peril shedding one drop of blood in the cutting it, and to insist that by legal authority "due process of law" the hour, one truth stands out clear to the means the entire proceedings in a criminal world. The people will not accept peace on the basis of separation. The true patriots of case from beginning to end, and that final process in their case involves "a halter, grathe country pray and yearn for peace; but it tis, nothing else." The very climax of impudence is reached by those who invoke the protection of guarantied rights under the constitution which they are zealous to destroy, and in their efforts to complete its destruction would hold the hands of the government while its enemies are hacking it to pieces Let us have the enforcement of the laws, and let us hold the precious constitution sacred in every point, but when traitors would violate the former and abnegate and insult the latter, I have no patience with those whose sickly sympathy and pseudo humanity would protect them. Gubernatorial proclamations, however, are

of little avail unless popular sentiment gives

them something more substantial than a pass-

ing compliment. Governor Bramlette may order arrests, but unless he has the military power to enforce his orders they are mermockery. His recent message to the Legis. lature shows how the popular will may be carried out, and all the obligations of Kentucky to the Federal Government on the score of military services faithfully fulfilled. A year ago, when the honor of our State was impugned in Congress by its hesitation to pass a law authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of the State, on the ground that the arms and equipments furnished by the Government might find their way to rebeldom as the arms of our State Guard had done in 1861, our representatives in Congress and our press pledged Kentucky to raise the requisite force of loyal men. Consequently the law received the President's signature and approval on the 7th February, 1863, but we have raised only about eight thousand men under its provisions. Notwithstanding this wont of alacrity, proceeding more from the depletion of our available force than the indisposition of our people, Governor Bramlette arranged with the War Department to accept this less than moiety of the number, and stay all further recruiting under the law. Under this arrangement the Government agreed to mount the eight thousand men, and Governor Bramlette pledged himself with them and the organized militia to undertake the defence of the State and permit all subsequent recruiting to be for the old regiments and others to be raised for three years. If the entire twenty thousand had been enlisted, we should have had ample protection, but the exigencies of the Federal services require that the eight thousand shall be "employed out of the limits of Kentucky against the enemies of United States," are now left without the defence they Union; so that it is not too strong to say, would have provided. It should be remembered that the clause in the law giving the peace, a recognition of the independence of | President authority to withdraw these troops from the State was an implied attack on the loyalty of Kentucky, but our representatives in Congress boldly met it, and took the bil with the obnoxious implications, in the confident belief that Kentucky would be true to berself, and rebuke her maligners by filling the entire call. Had she done so, our State defence would have been perfect. It is needless to inquire into the causes of failure, and those who sneer at Kentucky may attribute it to any cause but her want of loyalty. Suffice it to say there has been a failure. The small portion of the force raised is required on other fields, and the momentous question now presents itself as to the proper protection of the State. In the contingency, our patriotic Governor calls upon the Legislature to provide for the speedy organization of a State force, which will be exclusively under State control, and not subject to the orders of the General Government. He has done all he could to prevent this necessity, but it has come upon us, and it must be met. It is no time to debate the policy or propriety of having left our State unprotected; that is a minor evil compared with the inability to defend the stability of the government, and we therefore have no divided duty to perform but the dual task of lending every man we can spare from home for the reinforcement of the Federal army, and at the same time organizing a permanent force for our own protection. This can easily be accomplished if we are prepared to make the necessary sacrifices. We must look the exigency right in the face. If it is resolved to transfer the theatre of war where its arena will no longer prove a bulwark of defence for Kentucky, she must make the necessary pre parations to throw forward the bulwark of her own stalwart sons, or those of them who, under ordinary circumstances, would not be called upon-her militia of the reserve, and this must be done promptly. We must be

> Sampson!" The urgency for preparation is demonstrated by the fact that Gov. Bramlette has made it the subject of a special message. but the mode of defence he of course leaves to the Legislature. As political demoralization has unfortunately brought with it great departures from the correctness which formerly distinguished persons who held offices of financial trust, it has been found necessary to provide stronger guards and more stringent penalties to prevent the repetition of such breaches of faith as have hocked the moral sense of the community. Mr. Dulin, therefore, from the House Committee on Revised Statutes, has reported a bill which provides that if any person, by false vouchers, claims, or acts, shall knowingly obtain from the funds of the State or a county, district or municipality, any money or valuables which may be the subject of larceny, or shall procure the certification of any false voucher with intent to obtain money and valuables upon it, the offender, his aiders and abettors, shall be subjected to a fine of one housand dollars and confinement in jail not exceeding twelve months when the amount so obtained or attempted to be obtained does not exceed \$500, and in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years if such amount shall exceed that sum, at the discretion of the jury. It has often appeared proper to me that some such general law should be passed, for we have now an invidious penal enactment which applies solely to the State Treasurer, while other officers, who are under no bonds but those of personal honor, can be entrusted with any sums, and should they "fall from grace," the Commonwealth has no redress. It s therefore imperative that the bill of Mr. Dulin should be passed, unless some more

sure not to be taken unapprised nor to be

shorn of any attitude of our strength, should

we hear the cry, "the Philistines be upon thee,

stringent proposition is brought forward. In the Senate this morning the bill author zing the Governor to raise four thousand troops for State defence exclusively, came up as the special order. Senator Robinson moved its present postponement that the Military

Con mittees of the two Houses might have a joint session and deliberate upon its provisions. Senator Bristow had no personal objection to the postponement, but the urgency of the case and the difficulties which in any event would be incurred, pleaded strongly for prompt action. Senator Robinson replied that he made his motion with a sincere de sire to expedite the passage of the bill. If the ate should pass it and send it to the House, it might come back with a volume of amendments, which would require further conference, and consequently cause delay, which would not occur if it were carefully matured previously by the committees of both Houses. Senators Bush and Reed were in favor of the postponement in order to deliberate upon the ways and means to equip the ntemplated force, and Senator Bristow, with a sincere appreciation of the motives of those who urged delay, consented to withdraw the bill, and it was made the special order for Thursday. Senator Robinson wished it to be tinctly understood that he was for the bill and for the money, and no talk of the milhons it would require to carry it out would deter him from its support. J. S. W.

> ROOM No. 40, CAPITAL HOTEI FRANKFORT, January 13, 1864

The annual report of the managers of the Western Lungtic Asylum, now under the superintendence of Dr. James Rodman, makes an appeal to the Legislature for the necessary appropriations to complete the buildings which cannot be resisted. The managers par a high compliment to the untiring zeal of Dr. Rodman as without a precedent in the history of the Asylum. It is deeply to be regretted that the proper appropriations could not be made by the last Legislature, on account of the unsettled condition of the country, for had they been, the house would have been finished and ready for the accommodation of all ununates who have required care and attention. Under all disadvantages 128 patients have been treated during the past year and 114 still remain, 14 having been discharged. while there are not less than two hundred urgent applications for admission, many of whom are in irons, in jails, and poorhouses for the want of this asylum building. For its completion the sum of \$78.693 will be necessary, independent of some back debt, while the eased cost of all the necessaries of life demands an increase from \$140 to \$172 for the support of the patients. Dr. Rodman suggests, in view of the impossibility of knowing what number of inmates will have to be received, that, instead of an aggregate sum as formerly, there should be an annual appropriation for each patient made payable as is now done in the institutions for deaf mutes and for the blind. This will relieve the Asylum from all embarrassments as to the receipt of ients, and prevent the managers from reing admission to urgent cases of disease on ount of an already overtaxed support fund. Every consideration of humanity demands that this unhappy class of our fellow-citizens ould be properly treated, and, although our State has so many imperative calls upon its treasury, it seems impossible that the Legislature should be deaf to the urgent appeals of the managers and superintendent, backed as they are by incontrovertible evidences of the rigid system of economy which they have practised. It is a source of congratulation that the Western Asylum has secured the services of Dr. James Rodman, whose medical skill and careful study of the special treatment of the insane so admirably qualify him for the

Gen. Leslie Combs, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, has petitioned the Legislature to place his office on an equality with the other public offices as to the providing of fuel and lights by the Librarian, as superintendent of blic property. In 1860, during the incumbency of General C.'s predecessor, a bill passed the Legislature putting his office on the required footing, but the bill, by some accident was lost and never came to the hands of the Governor, and since then nothing has been done in the premises. In about forty months since the General was first elected, he has expended \$258, which he thinks the State ought to refund. We can see no reason why his request should not be granted, or have the old repealed which made provision for the care and comfort of all the other public offices but that of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The sum involved is trifling, being an average of about one dollar and a half per week. but proper legislation should settle an imporportant principle.

I do not know whether the present Legis lature will stand better affected toward the establishment of a Normal School for the training of teachers for the common schools of our State than did its immediate predecessor, but an admirable bill has been offered by Senator Bruner, which embraces all the best features of similar institutions in other States, as they have been tested by several years' experience and approved by their very great success. There are so many educational and eleemosynary institutions which appeal both to the head and heart of every legislator, each of which is pressed with zeal, rendered bold in the assurance of the worth and value of the project, that it makes me hesitate before I attempt to champion even the most meritorious. If we were at peace there would be no hesi tation in passing this Normal School bill, and even now, when the best intellects of our State are trying to solve the financial problem which shall produce us ways and means to support our war expenses, I find many who are very solicitous that it should become a law. If it is rejected, the State will say, in the words of Shakspeare's starved apothecary, "My poverty but not my will consents." The proposed plan, however, is interesting, whatever may be its fate.

In the Senate this morning, Lieutenant-Governor Jacob having been called to your city on important business, appointed Senator Bruner, of Breckinridge, temporarily to the chair. A heavy day's work was done in this chamber. A resolution to extend the session of the Legislature beyond the constitutional period of sixty days was taken up. Senator tobinson opposed it on the ground that if there should arise any necessity for a reconvocation, we had a loyal Governor who could call an extra session at any time. Senator Bush advocated the extension because he thought the election of a United States Senator should be deferred until after the next Presidential election, when it would be in the until the 20th inst. by yeas 16, nays 13.

power of the Legislature to act more understandingly with the progress of events. Afte some debate, on motion of Senator Cleveland. the consideration of the subject was postponed In the House to-day there was great activity, and it went deep into its calendar. A long debate arcse on a bill creating a tax of 10 cents on every \$100 of real estate, and 50 cents on each poll for a relief fund and for a bounty fund. Mr. Smith, of Grant, proposed an amendment, as he was opposed to giving the County Courts the power to raise any portion of the fund, as it would be inoperative in the revolutionary counties. He thought there had been enough legislation to protect rebels, and he now wanted action which would bear qually upon the loyal and disloyal, and he was therefore in favor of taxing all property in the State. Mr. Dulin, of Greenup, proposed recommitment of the bill, as it was not in tended as a relief fund but a bounty bill, and the two propositions should be kept distinct. Mr. Warring, of Barren, spoke impressively on the bill, and Mr. Ward, of Harrison showed that there were two propositions which engaged the attention of the Legislature and the State, one to provide a bounty fund to enable us to recrujt soldiers, and the other to raise the means for relieving the widows and orphans of those who had paid the forfeit of their lives in fighting the battles of the country. He was in favor of both, but he thought the mode of taxation should be radically different. Each county was responsible for its equal proportion of men, estimated by its aggregate population, but the responsibility for the support of the disabled soldiers and their helpless families was not in proportion to the several counties, but the lions of acres in Europe, and lay waste

whole aggregated wealth of the State was responsible for their support. Some counties had patriotically responded to the country's call and others had not. He therefore wanted a general law to tax all the property of the ate, irrespective of the number of volunteers from the counties; disabled sol- tax, it requires no argument to show that any diers and widows and orphans were the care of the whole State, and he was therefore oposed to giving each county the privilege of raising its quota of relief, but contended that every county had an interest in the fund. Mr. Varnum, of Lincoln, proposed a recommitment in order to have two bills reported. Mr. DeHavan showed that there were two propositions; one to permit the county courts and the other the Legislature to levy the contemlated fund. He therefore wanted an expression of opinion to ascertain the wishes of the House on the two plans, and then to know how the funds should be disbursed, and ascertain the proportion of volunteers and indigent families in each county. If the House acted hastily, the machinery for dispensing the fund might become so cumbrous and expensive that it would eat it all up. Mr. Sandidge, of Cumberland and thought the bounty found should be left to the courts, and the relief fund to the loyal, or else great injustice would be done to the poor border counties, as the wealthiest counties had sent the fewest men to the armies. I beg to except Jefferson county from this charge, but generally it is true. Mr. Browne, of Washington, also desired a recommitment. Mr. Bell, of Boyle. said it was evident that there was no confidence on the part of the House in these separate schemes, and it would therefore be best to revise the whole subject. He believed one proposition to be suxiliary to the other and that the best auxiliary to a bounty bill would be a relief bill making liberal provisions for the care of the widows and children of those who might fall in battle. The whole subject was finally, on motion of Mr. De Haven, referred to a special committee of seven, with instructions to report separately a Bounty

and Relief Bill. The Senate bill as amended by the House udiciary Committee was taken up and passed. An amendment offered by Mr. Hamilton to prevent citizens from importing slaves for their private use was rejected without a division. Mr. Allen, of Jefferson, introduced a bill for the relief of Jefferson County and Levy Courts, and Mr. Hamilton one to smend the

act establishing the City Court of Louisville. The Senate Chamber was graced this morning by so large an attendance of ladies that the gallant members gave up their chairs to accommodate them. Now it is very gratifying to us young folks to have the grave body inerspersed with bright eyes, rosy cheeks, and teeth which look like pearls in their rubylip shells, but if, in old Syracuse, when Dionysius was tyrant, the law was imperative that "no soldier should lift his helm of war within the Senate house," are not these feminine incursions becoming dangerous, and do not the charming flowers on bonnets conceal serpents, and are not their feathers the identical "light weights," the last of which may break the camel's back? When I see Senator Goodloe dividing an apple with his two charming neighbors, to whom Senators Cleveland and Fields had relinquished their seats, I am reminded of the first temptation and fall, and, seriously, my mind is much agitated n contemplating the dangers which suround the pathway of legislation. then, again, our bachelor friend Bruoccupying the Speaker's chair

looked disconsolate, like the Peri at the gate of Eden, seeing all this gathered beauty without being able to participate in the gallant attentions of other Senators. I have no doubt he has grave constitutional objections o such proceedings. The ladies' parlor was again enlivened last vening by a hop, and the military-judiciallegislative orchestra was swelled by the adition of Senator Grainger, of your city. lefy any State capital to produce a band of

uperior materials as among its members. I have already recorded Brig .- Gen. Whitaker, Chief Justice Duvall. Ex-Chief Justice Marshall, Senator Grainger, Col. Alfred Allen, and I hope hereafter to name other recruits. The charming lady who, on every occasion so cheerfully answers the call of her friends, and presides at the piano, should be voted a golden lyre as the Euterpe of the delightful reunions at the hotel where I "take mine ease" and date my letters. J. S. W.

ROOM NO. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL, 1 FRANKFORT, January 14, 1864. The Military Committees of the two branch are holding joint sessions, and will soon be able to give an estimate of the cost of organizing, arming, and maintaining five thousand men for the defence of the State, and also the condition of the State armory, and the amount of money required to put the State arms in order, and to purchase such additional weapons as may be required. It should be understood that the passage of the proposed bill empowering the Governor to raise troops will not interfere with the general arming of our citizens under the State Guard Law, which will be vigorously prosecuted. In the meantime, a thorough scrutiny of that law will be made, and important suggestions and amendments proposed for the

action of the Legislature, which, if adopted. will simplify its working, and render it still more valuable as the means for militia organization. plutions relative to the contemplated tax on tobacco were referred have prepared their report, and I trust the decided expression of opinion adverse to its policy will have its proper weight in the councils of the nation. It is unfortunate, that, at this crisis, when so large a portion of the agricultural interests of the Union is unrepresented, this question of export duties on the products of the soil should be sprung upon us. In former years, when our manufacturers at the eastward needed protection, Kentucky listened to their appeals and warmly supported all tariff measures which were calculated to give them relief. They can have no idea how heavily and fatally a tax on leaf tobacco will bear on our people, or they would never pass it. It will cause thousands of acres of land in this State to run to weeds, and ruin numberless families who have depended on their small tobacco patches for the ready money to purchase those necessaries which they do not raise. In Kentucky, tobacco is emphatically the poor man's The entire produce of the country has fallen off in three years from four hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty millions pounds, and this is attributable in part to the fact that war has diverted a part of the labor, but primarily to the decrease of the foreign demand. While the consumption of tobacco in the markets of the world has increased vastly, there has been a larger supply derived from foreign countries, which has decreased our exports. Some of our most important foreign consumers a few years since have become producers, and at a cheaper rate than we can raise it, on account of the starvation prices at which labor is held everywhere but in our own happy country. The rate of European produce is limited only by the regulations of the Governments which have discouraged its growth except for the supply of their monopolies, and it can be increased to any extent at their volition, and will be, most assuredly, in order to keep the prices of the article unfluctuating, as any advance might be the cause of turbulence among the people. I have had occasion to examine nearly all the principal tobacco circulars issued at the commencement of this year, and they all concur in showing the disastrous decrease of the American supply abroad, and the substitution of other growths. This would not have occurred had we been able to keep our prices down. When we could supply the world at from three to ten cents a pound for from common to fine grades, we commanded almost as complete a monopoly in this agricultural product as we have done in cotton. Every advance in our prices stimulated the foreign

growth, and the proposed tax on leaf tobacco.

or any tax on it, will act as a fertilizer to mil-

rresponding areas in our own country. visions, absolutely necessary, as they had guards and more efficient protection around No thermometer can be more sensitive to meeorological changes than the foreign tobacco demand is to the slightest variation in our home prices. If our exports have decreased when the raw staple was unshackled by any effort to levy an export tax will annihilate all contemplated difficulties. them. If there is any principle of political economy which will justify the imposition of twenty cents as a tax per pound on tobacco, that costs on an average only one-fifth of that sum for its production, I must confess that I have not met it in my reading or studies. The circular of Rader & Son, of New York. suggests that by the establishment of a proper warehousing system, and by the payment of a tax when it is taken out for consumption, but left free when taken for export, a large revenue could be created without interfering much with the consumption, and if, inimpressed me most favorably. stead of laying taxes on the manufacturer, which are always difficult to be reached, a corresponding stamp duty on all original the term of three years, as the result of all sales in the wholesale market, with accomexperience was that the lengthened term adds panying documents to each package as evi-

sive. If this theory proves correct in practice, t should by all means be adopted, for the Government must have money to support the public credit, and the people will patriotically supply it, if they are not subjected to crushing taxes, which will paralyze their industry, and render their labor valuless. The more this question of the taxation of leaf tobacco is discussed, the more confident is my hope that the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means will see the radical errors into which they have fallen, and retrace their steps before it is too late. Kentucky has given her voice of warning, and the history of the past will show that the proud old State never speaks hastily, and always judges impartially and unbissed by any consideration of selfinterest. She is ready to pour out her wealth as she has been pouring her blood to sustain the country, but, as she would shudder and recoil at the useless sacrifice of her sons in battle, so she contemplates with deep anxiety any tendency toward a course of legislation which will render her unable to give all the

lence of the tax being paid, would be estab-

lished, a large amount of revenue could be

obtained in a manner simple and not oppres-

pecuniary support to the Federal Treasury which she may be called upon to contribute. The paternity of the bill to endow a school for the training and education of teachers belongs to Senator Whitaker, who was an earnest advocate of the proposition during the last session. When he again introduced it recently it was referred to the Committee on Education, and thence reported by Senator Bruner. It is suggested, that, instead of a direct annual appropriation, the school should receive one-half of one cent from the proposed additional levy of three cents on the \$100 for the enlargement of the School Fund. It makes but little difference how the money is appropriated, but it is to be hoped that the parley with incendiaries and robbers around proposition will meet no objection, for Kentucky is deplorably behind all her sister States in educational advancement. We want a general system of instruction, and of text-books, and a course of study laid down which is best adopted to popularize our common schools. In a few years, when our entire State is supplied with competent teachers, trained in its own Normal school, the cost of the latter will be saved to the people by the provision of seminaries, in which children can be educated at home, and thus receive the benefits of parental care, instead of being sent away at an age when the twig should be bent by the hand of a father, and warmed to growth by the genial smiles and loving Senate on the same question, doubtless settenderness of a mother. No attention on the part of strangers, no matter how kind and considerate it may be, can compensate for the loss of those trifles in themselves which make up the aggregate of the blessings of home. I cannot see how any parent in the notice it hereafter. The session was lively, Legislature, who regards the prospective edu-

largement of the school fund should be sub- suthorizing the Governor to sell the gold mitted to a vote of the people. Such a course | which is received by the State in the liquidawould be very proper, were there doubts as to the policy of any measure or of the popular sentiment, but the opinions of our people on the fostering of the common school system are | "five-twenties," the interest accruing thereon established, and there is hardly a question which could come before their representatives on which they can vote more promptly and the unanimous assent of the Legislature, and understandingly than this. It is made the it will stand as another evidence of the lovalty special order in the Senate for next Monday. The Senate, this morning, considered the bill authorizing the Governor to raise five (not four, as printed yesterday in my letter) thousand troops for the defence of the State In the criginal report from the Committee on Military Affairs the term of enlistment was fixed at three years, but Senator Goodloe moved to change it to twelve months, stating that the Governor believed volunteers could thus be more readily obtained. Senator Robinson regretted that there was such high authority for the proposed change, as he believed it would be fatal to the efficiency of the bill. He had no It has become a pernicious practice in some confidence in these short terms of enlistments, for under them a regiment is scarcely disciplined before it is disbanded.

cation of his children with that anxious solic

itude which it demands, can refuse to give his

earnest support to the endowment of this

school. It will also be proposed that the en-

The Federal Government has abandoned the refute all these slanders more eloquently than short term, and enlists only for three years or the war, and we see the value which it places upon veteran soldiers by the high bounties which are offered to secure their re-enlistment. Senator Goodloe supported his amendment on the ground that the short term would produce the requisite force with more promptness. He likewise paid a high compliment to the twelve months' regiments from our State, and especially the cavalry, for their valuable services. Senator Robinson said the National Government had agreed to exempt the regiwhere you will in this city-in the galleries of ments to be raised in this State from governthe two Houses, in the social circle, or in the ment service, and would not subject them to draft, and therefore it was beyond a doubt that they could soon be recruited. He was aware of the signal services rendered by our twelve months' men, and even the nine months' men, but they were mainly attributable to the sterling qualities of their officers. But we should not overlook the experience of the national government, verified by its acts of munificent bounty for veterans. Senator McHenry favored the amendment, as he believed we ought to look to the enormous cost of the maintenance of such a force. Senator Whitaker said it must be conceded by all that the State must be defended, and he believed that men who would not at the very existence of our government, fight for the government had no right to a voice in that government, and that those who would not fight should be made to fight. He was opposed to volunteering and in favor of a draft. Kentucky had already sent 53,000 men to the field; there was twice that number still at home in ease and indolence, but he defied any one to raise the requisite 5,000 by volunteering. Under the bill the Governor has the power to muster any or all of these troops out of service, and therefore the fear of expense could not be entertained. The detects of the bill were that it proposes to raise raw regiments for State defence when they should be sent to the front and veterans sent horse to guard their State, and it does not provide for pay and subsistence. All the details for the support of the regiments should be arranged in the bill. The Senator made an earnest appeal in favor of a draft to compel those who would never volunteer to serve their country. Volunteering had been tried, but has lately failed. There must be compulsory means. As to the question of cost, he believed that the predatory raids upon our State had cost us ten times the amount it would have done to place the State in perfect defence. If our Commonwealth intends to remain true, as she has done, let us have this bill perfected and passed. I regret that my space will not allow me to follow the eloquent Senator in his bold and graphic speech and his soldierly commendation of the services of his old comrades in the army of the Cumberland.

rade in Kentucky, and the position which Senator Bristow spoke to the merits of the Louisville has assumed as a great mart for bill, and explained the motives of the Comthe staple, have directed the attention of the mittee in presenting it, without certain pro- Legislature to the necessity of placing stronger

Inited States securities.

been suggested, to give it effect. was contemplated to present the naked question of raising a force for State defence, and to exclude from its consideration any other questions which might lead to discussion. Other bills will be prepared to meet The Senator was favorable to a draft, and for placing the State in perfect defence, irrespective of expense, though he would exercise a wise economy. The last dollar in the treasury must be exhausted before we pause in every exertion which tends to secure the peace of our citizens and the protection of their property. The Senator went elaborately into the question of cost, and the mode of raising the means to pay It was the first time I have had the pleasure of hearing Senator Bristow in deoate, and his lucid mode of examining dry details of figures, and his vigor of manner, Senator Sampson fav ored the retention of

it. The proper committees have before them

a proposition for the appointment of four Su-

perintendents of Weighing and Coopering-

one for each warehouse-to hold office for one

year, and until their successors are appointed

and qualified. It shall be their duty to attend

daily, at such times as are designated by the

proprietors of the warehouses, and weigh all

tobacco offered for sale, deducting ten pounds,

and no more, for sample and waste, and after

tinctly on one head. After the tobacco is

placed in the break and stripped, they shall

take the tear weight of each hogshead and

mark it on the side. After the sale, they

shall personally superintend the cooping of

the tobacco, and see that all the staple be-

longing to each cask is properly placed in it.

The proprietors of warehouses must furnish

all the best appliances for screwing down the

tobacco, and all facilities for coopering,

and upon their failure, after reason-

able notice, it shall be the duty

of the superintendents to furnish them at the

expense of the warehouses failing to comply

with the notice. In case of the absence of any

superintendent for any cause, the warehouse

oprietors may supply his place temporarily.

The superintendents, before entering upon

their duties, must take an oath before a jus-

tice of the peace faithfully to perform them,

and they shall alternate daily between the

different warehouses, and receive twenty-five

cents for each hogshead, to be paid by the

warehouses, and divided equally between all

the superintendents, and the same shall be as-

sessed on the seller. The superintendents

shall not, directly or indirectly, try them-

selves, or agents, to sell or deal in tobacco in

Louisville, and for any violation of this pro-

vision they will be liable to an action in the

circuit court, a fine of \$500 for each offence,

and forfeiture of office. In case of an increase

or decrease in the number of warehouse, cor-

responding increase or diminution of the su-

The bill also provides that the Governo

shall appoint two Inspectors of Tobacco for

the city, and the proprietors of the warehouses

therein two, alternate, to hold office for a

year, who shall make oath faithfully and im-

partially to sample each hogshead of tobacco

they may be called on to inspect, and that

they are not and will not during their con-

tinuance in office engage, directly or indirect-

ly, in the purchase or sale of tobacco in Louis-

ville. The alternates are to act only in the

temporary absence of the Inspectors, and the

fee for each hogshead sampled and inspected

shall be twelve and a half cents, to be paid by

the proprietors of the warehouse, and charged

to the owner. The act is to go into effect on

Senator Robinson this morning, on the oc-

easion of reporting a bill for the benefit of

Sarah Christopher and Sarah J. Howard, of

Louisville, from the Judiciary Committee,

called attention to the system of legislation

in reference to the property rights of married

women, which he regarded as pernicious, and,

if persisted in, would in a few years unmarry

all married women, as far as the rights of

property are concerned. He acknowledged

that there were exceptional cases, but they

only proved the force of the general law that

a woman takes her husband for better or

worse, and should abide her fortunes. The

French system, of a kind of partnership be-

ween man and wife, vitiated all the most

sacred obligations of the marriage relations.

and undermined the best interests of society.

woman, before she marries, should look

refully to her choice, and, when it is made

abide by it. It would really be better for the

ublic good to establish a fund for the relief

than, by special legislation, to be continually

striking at the root of laws which are founded

on divine injunctions.

all wives who had improvident husbands,

the first of March next.

perintendents shall be made.

this deduction, mark the gross weight dis-

to the efficiency of the soldier, and at the expiration of one year the State may be left by the disbanding of these troops to the same defenceless state it is now in. It would be best therefore to provide permanently, for at the end of a year the Legislature will not be in session, and the Governor's power under this bill will be exhausted. necessity ceases the troops are to be disbanded; but the bili provides no means for renewing the term of service after one year has ex-Senator Landrum was in favor of the bill, and believed that every man who had left the State to avoid the draft had shown himself unworthy of citizenship, and ought to be expatriated. He proposed to amend the amendment by leaving to the Governor the discretion of making the term of enlistment for any period not exceeding three years. Senator Goodloe accepted this amendment, Senator Bush supported it, and Senator Robinson thought it would defeat the force of the bill. He was not for sacrificing the value of the

troops to the facility of raising them; and, if the amendment is adopted, it surrenders the principle that we want men for three years unless the necessity should be determined by the expiration of the war and the disbanding of the rebels in arms against the government. The bill was amended to authorize the Governor to request of the General Government to give credit for these troops in any future draft which may be ordered. Senator Grover moved to strike out the provision requiring a draft. Senator Fisk desired its retention on account of its moral effect. Senator Whitaker argued that if Kentucky rejected the draft through its Legislature, it would be ordered by the Government, and could not be evaded: f Kentucky would not protect herself, she would receive protection from other sources; if her people would not defend her, they should be made to do it. It was no time to Senator Wright moved the previous question, and under it the amendment of Senator Grover was rejected, his own vote and those of Senators Reed and McHenry being in the affirmative. The bill was then finally passed by a vote, yeas 30, nays 2, being Senators Grover and Reed. In reading my notes, I do not see that Senator Landrum's amendment was acted upon, though it may have been, if

not cut off by the previous question. The interesting debate in the Senate prevented me from visiting the House this morning, where a long discussion arose on the extension of the session, which was defeated This, in connection with the action of the tles the fact that the Legislature will adjourn at the expiration of its sixty days, leaving it to the Governor to reconvene it, should any unexpected emergency arise. If anything else of interest occurred in the House I will and prolonged to a late hour.

Reom No. 40. CAPITAL HOTEL

bumane and merciful, and at the same time to

show her devotion to the government. Go

impromptu gatherings in our "ladies' parlor,"

you will find persons who are not combatants

-lovely women, perchance-whose sympa-

thies are with the rebellion, and whose fa-

thers, brothers, husbands, and sons are in the

rebel ranks, while they remain here in peace

and security, enjoying the shelter of the broad

protecting wing of the American eagle, and yet

should occasion serve, they would be the first to

strike down the proud insignia of our national

greatness, and clap their hands with joy if

the Confederates could make another lodge-

ment in our State. This dangerous element

of our population preserves its social status,

and, while its dearest connections are striking

would not hesitate to connive at any con-

spiracy to destroy it. Ramified as it is

through loyal families by ties of consanguin-

ity and marriage, it is difficult to point out

the line of demarcation where loyalty ends

and treason flourishes. Look in the legisla-

tive halls of our capital, and see brothers

voting with Roman fortitude for measures

aimed at those who were nursed at the same

maternal bosom; look throughout the State

and see revived the story of the olden Brutus,

who consigned his son to death because he

was a traitor to his country, and gave

the signal for the execution. The bright-

est lights of historic fidelity to country

pale before the living realities of passing

scenes, and yet our State is regiled, traduced,

and branded as wanting in . lelity to the

when justice will be done to Kentucky, and

it will be acknowledged that, if she was not

in favor of measures of stern retribution, it

was because mercy tempered her sense of jus

tice, and she could hardly strike at treason

except through kindred blood or the dearest

social relations of life. But in the mean time

she takes every occasion to reiterate her loy-

alty and to show her undiminished confidence

in the government, and I can point to no more

convincing evidence than this determination

The growing importance of the tobac

o invest the moneys of her sinking fund in

government. The time will come, I repeat,

Quite a pleasant debate was elicited on this question, Senator Fisk in particular, with great gallantry, detending the ladies, and connding that there should be a general law to nable them to enter into busi seing subjected to the claims of the husband's FRANKFORT, Jan. 15, 1864 Mr. Thomas, of Hardin, has prepared a bill creditors. He did not believe that such a law would provoke the females to become Frenchified, and take to eating frogs. The progress tion of the banks of the State at the best of the age shows that females are obtaining prices to be obtained in the money market, employment in almost every avocation of life, and to invest the proceeds in the United States and prove themselves abundantly able to fill them. The prejudiced world regarded Florence to be placed in the Sinking Fund. There can Nightingale as a prodigy, because she went up and down the Crimea relieving the sufferings be no doubt that this bill will receive nearly of soldiers in the hospitals; but go upon our battle fields and everywhere we will find the and faith of Kentucky. The most sacred ministering angels by the couch of sickness trust committed to the care of the Legislature and scothing the anguish of our wounded heis the Sinking Fund, as it is the basis of the roes. Senators make graceful ovations to the ladies in ball rooms, and stop to pick up her State's financial credit and the guarantee for the prompt payment of all her liabilties as kerchief if she drop it, but whenever an they come to maturity. She does not heard appeal is made to elevate and purify her gold, as if fearful of the solvency of the the sex, the lords of creation are op-Federal Government, or apprehensive of any posed to granting them any privileges. disastrous turn in our military affairs to give They call them divinities, but, whenever any measure tending to recognize their business it increased value, but she shows her confidence in the perpetuity of the Union and our qualities or their mental abilities is proposed. republican institutions by investing in the is scouted at. Senator Mallory made a Government stocks, and thus leaning to the very amusing reply, and Senator Gardner country the full amount of the investment. clinched the matter by an amendment that the ladies, before assuming rights under the bill, should don the habiliments of their husquarters to disparage Kentucky, and to charge bands and retain them and be subject to the her with lukewarmness, if not factious opposition to the Government. This action will draft, which was adopted, when the discussion was cut off by a special order coming up. which was an act to consolidate into one all could be effected by impassioned oratory or by the sacrifices which over fifty thousand the various laws concerning common schools. The attention of the Senate was directed exof her sons have made in the armies of the clusively to the important measures contained Union. The time will come when justice can in this bill, which are too extended for me to be done to Kentucky in her trying and anomto attempt to digest. Senator Grover made an alous position. Could her defamers visit this admirable speech in favor of the common capital and witness the every-day scenes of life, they would realize the difficulties which schools, and urged the necessity of infusing have so distracted the State in the desire to be

more vitality into the system. Another act before the Senate for the bene fit of the common school system makes it the duty of sheriffs and election officers next. August to open polls and take the popular vote upon imposing an additional tax of three cents on every hundred dollars worth of property for increasing the school fund. It also arranges all the plan for the election, and sets apart one-half of one cent on the additional tax, if assented to, for the establishlishment and support of a State school for teachers. The Senate did not finish the consolidated scool law before its adjournment.

This being the day appointed for the election of State Librarian, G. A. Robertson, J. C. Hendricks, and J. J. Roberts were placed in nomination by both Houses, and the vote stood as follows:

Roberts....

The unanimity of the endorsement of Mr. Robertson must be as gratifying to him as it was deserved. It is to be hoped that no change will be made in the office while its present incumbent performs his duties so unexceptionably. Librarians, like wine, improve with age, and it is a public disadvantage to make

changes unless absolutely necessary. Auditor Samuels has made announ that the sheriffs of Bourbon, Bracken, Brecknridge, Casey, Clarke, Fayette, Green, Hardin, Harlan, Hart, Madison, Marion, Mercer, Metcalfe, Nelson, Oldham, Russell, Spencer, Taylor, and Woodford counties have paid their revenue tax in full for last year. These nclude but one-fifth of the whole State.

At the hop in the ladies' parlor, last eveing, the dear creatures looked lovelier than ever, and all seemed to enjoy themselve greatly, Judge Marshall, Col. Allen, and Senator Grainger furnished the music very acceptably, and the metre of enjoyment indicated high figures, which were called out by Mr. Thomas, of Hardin, with all the grace of a maitre du dance. The parlor was very crowded, and during the evening Mr. Guthrie dropped in, and was cordially welcomed by his many friends. We have an Assembly hop to-night in the large ball-room of the hotel. Straus, with his band, is here, and everybody is anticipating enjoyment.

Let every merchant have polite clerks, nless he thinks his customers have some discan be cured only by counter-irrita-

lved, That our system consists of a graty within their respective States, each ernment, within its sphere, being alike eme. And as the Governors, and all revivil and military officers of the States, other individuals, may commit treason not the United States, by "levying war net them, or in adhering to their enemies, nor them and and comfort" so the Pression of the States, by the Pression of the States, by the Pression of the States of the ag them aid and comfort" so the Presi-of the United States, and the civil and tary officers thereof, may commit treason must any State whose government is in the primance of its duties under the Federal tution, by levying war against it, or in ng to its enemies, giving them aid and it, as resisting with an armed force the ion of its laws, or adhering to such force, giving it aid and comfort.

lesolved, That in all the States and parts tes where the laws of the United St States can be executed, the military less should not be brought into contain the civil power, but should be strict.

eld to be, as they rightfully are, in suborped, That all elections to civil ofices, Federal or State, should be in strict ac-ordance with the Constitution and laws of he United States, and of the States respective-y, and be conducted by officers appointed by he proper authorities for that purpose; and e, from the presence or app tere, from the presence or apprehension of ce, violence, or other cause, any election mot be so conducted, it ought not to be do at all; and every election at which any litary force may interfere by imposing adional oaths or qualifications of the electors or regulations for conducting the said elec-tion, or by changing or modifying the oaths and qualifications of the electors or regulato govern it as provided by law, or to train, control, or direct the officers of such

roid and of no effect.

5. Resolved, That the experience of the orld proves that there can be neither securi world proves that there can be neither security nor liberty in any country without wise and just laws firmly sustained and uniformly executed. That is the life, the spirit, the soul of this nation; and all neglect and departure from law, and particularly from constitutional law, by agents appointed to administer it, although sometimes attended with seeming advantage, are sure to produce, sooner or later, much greater and more enduring mischief. greater and more enduring mischief, refore a disregard of law by such agents is never tolerated by a wise and free pe 6. Resolved. That the powers of the rnment of the United States are derived y from and limited by the Constitution, and by it are divided into legislative, executive, and judicial, and each class of those powers is sted in a separate department; that the resident is the chief of the executive determent, and has no legislative or judicial wer whatever, and only such executive wers as are enumerated in the second and rd sections of the second article of the Contution, and such other powers as may be, om time to time, conferred upon him by ongress in virtue of this provision: "Conmake all laws thich shall be necessary and proper for car-ping into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers wested by this Constitu-ntion in the Government of the United tates, or in any department or officer there-

7. Resolved. That the President cannot be f Congress he holds in subordination to that ent which may supervise, modify, and his execution of them, or resume them ling the laws entrusting their execu-

to him.

Resolved, That the power of the Presi dent to recognize the existence of a state of case amounting to "an invasion, or imminent danger of invasion, of the United States," or ons too powerful to be suppre we would withdraw from the President all 9. Resolved, That Congress is invested with

9. Resolved, That Congress is invested with the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common detence and general welfare of the United States;" to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;" "to raise and support armies;" "to provide and maintain a nav;" "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;" "to provide for arming, organizing, and disciplining the militia, and governing slobe; to provide for standing organizating, and disciplining the militia, and governing such part of them as may be employed in the dervice of the United States; "to guaranty to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect each of them against invasion;" and thus the entire war and quasi war nower external and inagainst invasion;" and thus the entire war power, and quasi war power, external and in-

coin, his office-holders, contractors, and other followers; the second of all men who are for ejecting Lincoln and his party from office and power. The professed objects of the first are to preserve the Union and to abolish stavery in all the States. They have about ceased to power, and quasi war power, external and internal, of the Government, is vested by the Constitution in Congress, and no part of it whatever in the President.

10. Resolved, That whenever there is an insurrection in the United States, Congress is vested with the power to suppress it, and with no other power whatever over the insurrection; and when it is suppressed, either by the arms of the United States, or by the submission of the insurgents to the Constitution, laws, and authorities thereof, thereupon the power of Congress is exhausted, and the insurgents are immediately remitted to all their make a pretense of supporting the Constitution and the laws; their real objects are to perpetuat their party power, and to hold possession of the Government to continue the aggrandizement of their landows of plundering contracts, and by putting up to sale the largest amount of spoils that were ever offered to market by any government on earth. Their object is not to eradicate slarery, but only to abolish its form and the mastery. To subjugate wholly the rebel States, and utterly to expeditions their inclusions. gents are immediately remitted to all their rights, liberties, privileges, and duties of citi-zens, subject to such forfeiture thereof as may no sugugate whony the recei States, and utterly to revolutionize their political and social organization; to destroy or banish and strip of their property all the pro-slavery people, secessionists, anti-secessionists, loyal and disloyal, combatants and non-combatants, old men, women and children, the decrepit and the tens, subject to such forfeiture thereof as may have been declared by law, after it shall have been adjudged by the civil courts in the mode prescribed by the Constitution; and Congress, much less the President, has no power to im-pose upon them any other terms or conditions. 11. Resolved, That the whole power and women and children, the decrepit and the non compos mentis, all whom they cannot abolitionize, and to distribute the lands of the subjugated people among their followers, as was done by the Roman conquerors of their own countrymen; to proclaim a mock freedom to the slaves, but by military power to take possession of the freedmen and work them for their own profit; to do all this, and also to enslave the white man by trampling under foot the Constitution and laws of the United States and the States have the more than the states and the States have the more than the states and the States have the more than the states and the States have the more than the states and the States have the more than the states and the States have the more than the states and the States have the more than the states and the States have the more than the states and the states are the states are the states and the states are the states are the states and the states are the state 11. Resolved, That the whole power and duty of the President in the existing insurrection is to grant pardons to those engaged in it, and, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to direct their operations for its suppression; and, as such, his powers are strictly military, and are not different or greater than would be those of the senior General in the service, if the Constitution had designated him to be the Commander-in-Chief; the power to devise a policy or measures for its suppression is legislative, to which a subsidized army, and, lest it should falter, by hundreds of thousands of negro janizaries, organized for that purpose by the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General. The first and paramount object of the conservatives is to preserve their own liberties by saving the Union, the Constitution, and the laws from utter and final overthrow by the desiratives by the property of the ares for its suppression is legislative, to which he President is incompetent, whether as the inst executive officer of the Government, or Commander-in-Chief of the Government, or Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

12. Resolved, That the law of military necessity is not established, but only tolerated, in the United States. It does not, nor cannot, in peace or war, abrogate or suspend the Constitution in whole or in restriction in whole or in resolution. the destructives, not themselves to be e under pretext of giving a fictitious fre thorize arbitrary arrests or imprisonment, or in any way interfere with the person of the citizen, but only with his property. It does not appertain to the President or to the Commander-in-Chief, unless he be in the actual command of a military force, and then only under particular circumstances. It results from a present and urgent need of an army or military corps which is so pressing that it can-nat await other modes, but must be supplied anywhere in its reach by its own power and ac tion. It is not an expediency but a necessity of a military body, and creates a law and con-fers a power, for the occasion only, on its com-mander, of whatever grade here yet be com-Senator from Kentucky should remember that he was in the Senate and not at a Ken-tucky barbecue. The Senate was a place for the language of a gentleman, not the bab-biing of a fool. mander, of whatever grade he may be, to sur manuer, of whatever grade ne may be, to sup-ply that necessity by taking property with summary military force, without depriving the owner of his right to be compensated for it by the United States. Each case of military necessity makes it own law, adapted to its bing of a fool.

Mr. Davis rose to reply to Mr. Wilson, and called for the reading of his resolutions, on which he said the motion of Mr. Wilson for his expulsion was based.

Mr. Wilson spoke at length on his resolution to expel Senator Davis, of Kentucky. He concluded by saying how subtle a thing. It would fire the loyal heart of America, silence the mutterings of treason, and nerve the own peculiar circumstances, and expiring with that particular necessity. There is not, and cannot be, any uniform, permanent, or even continuing law of military necessity. The idea that a law always accidental, evanlence the mutterings of treason, and nerve the arms of the heroes who are battling and bleed , and in truth so inconsiderable, should

imitations and restrictions, and clutch the rest powers which he claims under it, is a giintic absurdity.

13. Resolved, That at the beginning, under the panic of the defeat of Ball Run, the party in power professed to carry it on for the constitutional end to put down the rebellion and vindicare the laws and authority of the United States in insurgent States, and when that was effected it was to cease. But, more than a year ago, another, and permanature. was effected it was to cease. But, more than a year ago, another and paramount and unconstitutional and, the total subversion of slavery, was inaugurated by them; and, at length, to carry on the war in this perverted and augmented form, the annual expenditure on the part of the United States has swollen to one hundred thousand awas, a much larger amount of personal disability and a thousand millions of money, and yet the wisest cannot see the end of the war. Verily, the people North and the people South ought to revolt ers to a national convention of all the States, terminate a war that is enriching hunthe masses of both sections with irretrievable | for conciliatory measures and a restoration of

have the magic force to enable Abraham Lin

bankruptcy and indefinite slaughter, and to restore their union and common government upon the great principles of lib-rty and com-promise devised by Washington and his asso-14. Resolved. That the present Executive

liseif, and by an undefined and indefinable law, being but the arbitrary will of the court; ordained at pleasure a military despotism in the loyal States by means of courts-martial, provost marshals, and military forces, governed neither by law, principles, nor rules, from whose tyranny and oppressions no man can claim immunity; all of which must be repudiated and swept away by the sover-eign people.

eign people.

16. Resolved, That a free press, free speech, and free elections are the great and peaceful forces by which the maladministration of our Government, whether in the legislative or

executive department, is prevented, reformed or reversed, and its authors brought to publi

or reversed, and its authors brought to public ondemnation and punishment; and those unlwarks of constitutional government and sopular liberty are formidable to malverators, usurpers, and tyrants only, and they nust be upheld by the people at all hazards.

16. Resolved, That as the Constitution and

lo, Resolved, that as the Constitution and laws afford no means to exclude from the office of President a man appointed to it by military power, or who is declared to be chosen to it by reason of the suppression of the freedom of election, or by the exclusion of legal

oters from the polls, or by any other means, he people of the United States would be in-

received the rich heritage of freedom be-questhed to them by their fathers, if they permit that great office so to be filled, or in any other mode than by their own free suf-

17. Resolved, That the scheme of the Presi-

dent to bring back the insurgent States is open to many and insuperable objections. The pardon and amnesty offered by him is upon the condition that those who accept it

shall renounce their right to their slave prop

erty, and swear to support his unconstitutional proclamation and unconstitutional acts of

Congress, which attempted to take it from them. He must have intended to put this condition in a form so obnoxious as to secure its rejection by most of those to whom it was offered. He affects the position that ten of the insurgent States have forfeited or dissolved

State governments, and requires the

ed by himself, and this against the true

-that all the acts of the insura

principle, which he and the legislative de-partment of the Government had previously

ecognized—that all the acts of the leargest states and people tending, to their secession, eparation, and independence were void; and when the inundation with which their insur-ection covered over the authority of the con-titution and laws of the United States in

natution and laws of the United States in hem passed away, it would leave the consti-utions, laws, property, and institutions of hose States in every respect the same that hey were previously, excepting only the changes that were produced by the mere hock of arms, the principle status ante bellumeing applicable. He ignores the constitu-

of Tennessee, Arkansas, and others that

have not been altered in any particular, but re the same that they were before their revolt-ing the requires those States to repudiate their constitutions that governed them many years

efully in the Union, and to form new ones

United States, it is congressional, not lential. He has no authority whatever

cribed by the Constitution and laws of the Juited States, to be determined by their ourts. What right has the President to pro-laim that one-tenth of as many of the voters

of those States as voted at the last presidential

election may pull down and revolutionize

vo great parties, the destructives and the con-rvatives. The first consists of Abraham Lin-

of their leaders, great and small, by almost ountless offices and employments, by myriads

r foot the Constitution and laws of the ed States and the States, by the power of

e negro; and to restore and perpetuate the nion, and to bring back the people in rerolt r renewed and sufficient guarantees of all cir constitutional rights. There is no choice

eft to any man but to be a destructive or con

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

Mr. Wilson addressed the Senate at length.

a the course of his remarks, he said that the

ing for the nerves who are batting and bleed-ing for the unity of the Republic.

Mr. Doolittle thought it would be desirable,
before coming to a vote, to hear the Senator
from Kentucky. After that he hoped the
resolution would be referred to a committee.

Mr. Yeaman made a speech explaining the

object of his resolutions heretofore offered, which were to invite and encourage the loyal people of the South to resume the functions of civil government under the Constitution.

New York, Jan. 13

A Washington letter of yesterday says there are rumors that Longstreet, joined by Ewell, is preparing for a fresh assault on Knoxville, and the object of Gen. Grant's sudden depart-

ure for that point is said to have been with an eye to this. It is doubtful, however, whether

any assault upon Knoxville is at present in

The message of Governor Barker, of New

Jersey, received to-day, discusses the question of pacification. He says the war should be

prosecuted by all constitutional means to de-stroy the power of the rebellion, and to re-es-tablish the national authority over the whole country. He disapproves of the plan of the

President's amnesty proclamation, arguing

eve to this.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13

Washington, Jan. 13.

He has no right to take cognizance in any way of the governments and constitutions of those States, or any other States: to the extent that such a power is vested in the Government of the United States, it is compressional not

impose any conditions on the in

and they are subject to none but what are

ent to defend and unworthy to have the rich heritage of freedom b

bellion. He also disapproves of the emancipation proclamation as an obstacle in the way of peace. The war should be prolonged no longer than is necessary to effect its legitimate object, and the Governor argues at length that the old Union and the old Constitution alone are its legitimate object. Government of the United States has sub-verted, for the time, in large portions of the loyal States, the freedom of speech, the free-dom of the press, and free suffrage, the consti-The Post says late news by private letter and otherwise, from Italy, gives information of an extended agitation there on the Venetian question. Garribaldi has issued a proclamation from Capric, urging the people to be faithful to the leadership of Victor Emanuel. ons and laws of the States and the United States, the civil courts, and trial by jury. It has ordered, ad libitum, arbitrary arrests by military officers, not only without warrant, The Italian army is permeated with the idea of a speedy war for the deliverance of Venice. During the past winter the opening of the spring of 1864 has been looked to as the sigout without any charge or imputation of crime or offence, and has hurried the persons so ar ed from home and vicinage to distantions, and kept them incarcerated there for risons, and kept them incarcerated there for n indefinite time, some of whom it discharged ithout trial and in utter ignorance of the ause of their arrest and imprisonment, and there it caused to be brought before courts reated by itself, and to be tried and pun-bed without how is richesii of the courts. nal for the beginning of the great effort to make Italy free in fact as well as in name, and the next few months may bring us the most exciting intelligence from Venice and shed without law; in violation of the con-titutional guarantee to the citizen of his ight to keep and bear arms, and of his rights of property, it has forcibly deprived, as well he loyal as the disloyal, of both; it has the loyal as the disloyal, of both; it has usuped the power to suspend the writ of  $habeas \, corpus$ , and to proclaim martial law, and has established military tribunals in States and parts of States where there was no obstruction to the due administration of the laws of the United States and the States, by the civil courts and authorities; and ordered many citizens, who were not connected with the  $\lambda$ rmy or Navy, to be dragged before its drum-head courts, and to be tried by them for new and strange offences, declared by itself, and by an undefined and indefinable law, being but the arbitrary will of the court:

The resolution to expel Senator Davis came ip in the Senate to-day and attracted an im ense number of spectators. The remarks Senator Wilson, who made the motion for the expulsion, which was read, elicited three hours' speech from Mr. Davis in reply, who was very bitter on Mr. Wilson personally, politically, and especially as the Colonel of the regiment which he raised but never went into the feld with nto the field with. It is hardly thought that Davis will be ex-elled, as he will modify his resolutions; but not, it is believed the Senate will accept

State government as it existed before the re

is explanation of them and let the matte est. In the House, Yeaman, of Ky., made a long

In the House, I caman, of Ky., made a long speech in favor of allowing the courts to have full cognizance of all matters relating to confiscation, &c.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, presented a bill in the Senate to-day which prohibits the sale of gold at a higher price than that paid in the regular market in New York city for United States bonds paying 6 per cent interest in gold. bonds paying 6 per cent interest in gold.

is not made to apply to cases in which me chants in course of regular business may fin it necessary to purchase gold for experiation pay for goods. The penalty is a fine form \$1.00 to \$10.00 to pay for goods. The om \$1,000 to \$10,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., Jan. 12. Washington, D. U., Jan. 12. J General Orders, No. 17. By direction of the President, Major-General Heintzelman, U. S. V., is placed in command of the Northern Department, which will be composed of the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, with headquarters at Columbia Ohio.

By order of the Secretary of War.
Signed, E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Ger

New YORK, Jan. 14 Specials to the Tribune from Sandusky the 13th report the arrival of Gen. Terry and staff, with the 1st brigade, 3d division, 6th army corps. A portion of the troops had some of the rebels have lately manifested considerable boldness, naming the day which they intend to reach Canada. PORTLAND, Mr., Jan 14.

A searching inquiry into the equipment and departure of the steamer Rappahannock from Chatham, exhonerates the officials.

All the mechanics and labors engaged in the have been dismissed. Precautions were a similar occurrence. taken to prevent a similar occurrence.

The London Times says that the Schleswig

The London Times says that the Schleswig Holstein question has reached a crisis in which the only hope of peace lies in the moderation of the great German powers and the checking of the Holstein agitators.

The Daily News shows Germany that if she encourages war she does so at greater risk than any other country in Europe.

The London Post warns the German powers of the responsibility they are incurring. ers of the responsibility they are incurring says Denmark can retreat no further, and f German troops attempt to cross the Eider it will be an act of war, and the Danish government must resist.

The Post says the British Cabinet has warned the Diet against a departure from the

treaty of 1852.

The Dagblodet denounces the attitude of England and Russsia, and says Denmark ap-pears to have no choice but war. Report says that England urges Denmark to sacrifice Schleswig and receive compensa-

The Paris Pays denies that Maximilian hes-The Paris Pays denies that Maximilian hesitates about accepting the Mexican crown.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that the Archduke persists in declining, and that the French troops will be replaced by a foreign legion and the republican form of government be retained.

The Commercial Advertiser intimates that a powerful steamer is building at this port, ostensibly for a tug, but, if allowed to get away, will be found engaged in very different business.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 15. It appears that the Hon. John Minor Botts been urged to accept the appointment of ator from Virginia in the Congress at chington. Also that he has written in response stating his willingness to accept the honor intended to be conferred, hoping that the time is not far distant when he can stand as the conciliatory link between the North and South. The letter is brief and eloquent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15. The Herald's army specials say that it was reported at Culpepper last evening that the rebel Gen. Suart, with 5,000 cavalry, had crossed the river far to our right and reached the United States? His project is to continue the war upon slavery by his further usurpa-tions of power, and to get together and buy up a desperate faction of mendicants and adup a desperate faction of mendicants and adventurers in the rebel States, give them possession of the polls by interposing the bayonet, as in Maryland, Delaware, and portions of Missouri and Kentucky, and to keep off loyal pro-slavery voters; and thus to form bastard sburg, our forces there falling back toward Fairfax. It is supposed that the object is to cut the railroad near Bull Run, or the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near the Point of Rocks. In any event, it is quite possible that he will meet with superior forces. constitutions to abolitionize those States.

18. Resolved, That the impending destiny of cur country can no longer be blinked. The people of the loyal States are resolved into

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. A letter from a prominent general officer in the army of the Potomac says Lee's army instead of being depleted is being increased by conscripts. The writer says the robels are us-ing strenuous efforts to organize and recruit their army for offenrive operations in the

spring.

The rebel army is encamped near Orange C. H. and is well provided with provisions, though soffering for clothing.

Information from rebel sources states that Charleston is being gradually destroyed by the fire of our batteries. On the 26th of December two blocks of buildings on King street, belonging to the estate of the late Sentor Buller, were destroyed. Several large street, belonging to the estate of the late Sen-ator Butler, were destroyed. Several large warehouses, occupied by the rebel govern-ment and filled with army supplies, were de-stroyed about the same time.

The city is almost deserted, except by the military. The poorer classes have erected

of our fire. Great destitution prevails among The Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration a question submitted by numer-ous parties living along the border of the States of Tennessee and Mississippi for an un-restricted sale of cotton. An immense quan-tity can easily be made available.

odations out of the range

NEW YORK, Jan. 16. The Herald's letter from the squadron off Wilmington, of the 9th, reports the chase and destruction, on the 8th, of the rebel blockade running steamer Dare by the Montgomery and Aries. Her crew run her asbore thirteen miles north of Georgetown lights, South Carolina. The crew escaped by boats. Crews Parolina. The crew escaped by boats. Crews from the Montgomery and Aries boarded and

A boat's crew from the Aries was swamped in leaving her, and Acting Master Pendleton, of the Montgomery, in with a launch, picked up five of them. While returning to his skip he saw others, and, turning to save them, his boat was thrown on the beach, where all were captured by the rebel cavalry.

The men taken were Acting Master Pendleone flesh where Acting master Pendle-ton, Geo. Smith, and seventeen of the crew of the Montgomery, Capt. Clark Parkman, one Ensign, and seven of the crew of the Aries. The U. S. schooner George Manyham at daybreak next morning went close in shore and shelled the rebels. The Dare was about 700 tons burden, and a side-wheel steamer She was totally destroyed. Her cargo was parently not large, but probably some dis-oguished rebel persons were on board. The are was chased 60 miles. On Wednesday Gen. Butler sent an impor-

on wednessay den, butter sent an impor-tant despatch to Gity Point, by a flag of truce, bearing on the subject of the exchange of prisoners. Meantime he has ordered the rebel prisoners to be brought within the lines of his department to await release, which he hopes be able to effect.

Among the intercepted Lamar correspond.

ce is the following to Messrs. Hartstein & Lamar:
"Gentlemen: When you go to Paris, call on Mr. Slidell and tell him from me to negotiate for the French protectorate. In case of necessity, the people will gladly accept it in the last extremity. With Mexico, France, and the Confederacy in alliance, and free trade, we could eclipse the world.
"G. B. LAMAR."

"G. B. LAMAR." Washington, Jan. 15. Accounts to-night from the Array of the Potomac say that it is reported that the movement of Stuart's cavalry occasions no alarm, as it is not believed that he has a sufficient number of men for a less arduous duty than a campaign on our right. If any cavalry movement is progressing in that direction, it can't be of much magnitude. Trains are running to and from the army as usual, and nobody anticipates any interruption.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, the following letter from the As-sistant Secretary of the Navy was read:

Geo. W. Blunt, Esg., New York:
MY DEAR SIR: The charges against the
Navy Department for building slow steamers best answered by a comparative public al. I am authorized by the Secretary to make arrangements to run one of our vessels against the fastest sea-going side-wheel steam-er in the country, foreign or American; she will run against the same tonnage and draft in any water; if her competitor is much larger, to be placed in smooth water G. V. FOX.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1864.

We see the abolition Senators at Wash ngton are pressing the resolution to expel Senator Davis, though with the clear understanding, if we may credit the despatches. hat the resolution shall not prevail. Every levelopment touching the matter serves to onfirm our criginal impression that the whole ning is designed for effect in the Legislature Frankfort rather than in the Legislature Washington. It is an effort not so much irectly to degrade Senator Davis as to influnce the General Assembly of Kentucky to ate him with a radical colleague. We shall see how the flagitious plot will prosper. They nust have queer notions of the General Asembly of Kentucky in the abolition circles t Washington. The truth is, they have neer notions of Kentucky generally in all bolition circles.

Pelitics and the Pulpit .- There was a ne when the particular province of the clery was to preach the word of God, by so exounding His precepts that the moral sentinent of the people would be elevated in a reigious point of view. It was recognized as a unden duty for the pastor to avoid all secuar matters, to devote himself and all his enrgies to the cultivation of religion among is flock, to crusade against sin, and to preach charity and good-will among men. It was onsidered, in those days long past, that a inister of the Gospel would be sufficiently employed by superintending the religious edu ation of the rising generation, inditing inructive sermons from pointed texts, visiting he abodes of distress, relieving the pressures f poverty, and ministering generally to the noral wants of his flock.

It is true, that in England we read of foxhunting parsons, with fat benefices, who mingle with their calling a large amount of peronal pleasure, and who tipple at the rosy wine with a gusto hardly inferior to a professed bon vivant. But these cases are rare and remarkable, arising generally more from the want of professional dignity than from real criminality.

The general requirement of a clergyman s that he should be possessed of simplicity of habit, meekness, familiarity with the Scriptures, pious devotion, benevolence, and irre proachable morals. How many "fill this bill" s a question which is respectfully referred to the investigation of some ardent lover of statistics. Taking the Vicar of Wakefield for a standard, we sadly fear that a large proporon of the clergy would fall far short of the mark. The pulpit in our day has degenerated ma-

erially. Stump speaking used to be confined candidates for office and partisan politicians. But the prerogatives of party strife have been invaded, forcibly seized, stolen and carried off, after the fashion of the Sabine women, by the Goths and Vandals of the pulpit. The odest teachings of religion have been rudely hrust aside to make room for political preaching, and the prefatory church services are despatched with indecent haste in order that the rand ceremony of all, the sermon, may be peedily reached and thundered forth by the lerical demagogues. Since this change has obtained, men who differ politically have become so depraved in religious taste that they annot worship the Almighty under the same roof or employ the services of the same shepherd to watch the fold. The house of God has been metamorphosed into an amphitheatre: and the silent devotion of religion changed nto the loud plaudits of a mob. So far as sanctity is concerned, there can be but little difference between Plymouth Church and Tammany Hall; and, except in the sacerdotal robes, no distinction exists between Beecher, Cheever, and others of that ilk, and the stump orators of any political party.

Recognizing the supposed simple habits of the ministry, most of the States have exempted church property from taxation, as well as the individual possessions of the clergy, to a certain amount. This distinction between the different classes of the liberal professions was always cheerfully acquiesced in, for the reason that the calling of theology, of itself, naturally debarred its votaries from participation in the profits of secular pursuits, as well as because the salaries of ministers of the gospel were comparatively small. This state of things has sadly changed. The sensation preachers are paid as liberally as star actors, and are valued, like nondescripts and prodigies, by the crowds they can draw.

In perusing the debates of the Constitutional Convention of a Northwestern State, we accidentally came across a discussion in reference to the taxation of church and ministerial property, at once amusing and instructive. A nember moved to amend the report of the Committee on Finances of the State, by adding that "all regular, ordained ministers of the Gospel, who make the calling of their Master their sole profession, and refuse holding civil offices, should be exempt from taxation to the amount of \$2,500 in real and personal property." Whereupon the following

debate arose: Mr. B.—I have but one word to say upon his amendment. It happens to be my prov-nce to come from a section of country where several of these gentlemen reside, who, while they profess to follow the calling of their Great Master, are speculators and usurers. I want to make a distinction between these men and those ministers who are faitful pro-moters of the Divine cause. Some of them are Registers of Deeds, some Justices of the Peace, some one thing and some another have more respect for those men of honesty and integrity, who make the ministry of reli-gion their calling and who keep clear of poli-tics they have a superior they have for any other least of policics, than for any other class of citizens, and desire that they should be exempt from tax-

ation.

Mr. F.—I ask the gentleman how he proposes to determine whether these reverend gentlemen have kept themselves entirely within the mission of their Great Master? Mr. B .- I answer the gentleman in the language of Scripture—"The tree is known by

It would not be very difficult now-a-days for the tax assessor-to classify these gentlemen of the pulpit; for the tree, being known by its fruit, would not fail to proclaim itself. Every community is eminently benefited by a well-conducted church system, and the instruction which genuine ministers of the Gospel afford. But the ministry would do better service in the campaign against Satan by adhering to the teachings of theology than by entering the arena of politics. It is no part of their calling to preach political sermons, publicly to advocate the election of individuals to office, or to participate in local strife between partisans. Devoted to an especial calling, mustered into the service of God alone, they should decline political honors and keep themselves within their legitimate sphere. There can be no objection, however, to ministers becoming office-holders, provided they lay aside their robes, and leave to more sincere men the religious profession they abandon.

Let the man who loses a leg in battle console himself with the physiological truth that the more legs an animal has, the lower he is in the scale of creation.

The following is a statement showing the number of sheep killed by dogs and their value, together with the name of the counties from which they are reported, as returned by the State Auditor:



SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864.

"WHICH WAY ?"-The New York Tribune pens with this interrogatory a very elabor ate article on the question of the true pur pose of the war, immediately proceeding to

When the long-brewing conspiracy for a when the long-brewing conspiracy for a Southern rebellion culminated in the secession of eleven States from the Union, backed by the sympathies, counsels, and positive efforts of the ruling caste in four more States, encouraged by the more or less openly avowed sympathetic demonstrations of the political, commercial, and social allies of that caste throughout the loyal States, there were four possible results of the leafful structure. our possible results of the fearful struggle thus inaugurated, namely:

1. A complete ultimate triumph and restoration of the Union through the discomfiture and overthrow of the rebellion and its parent,

lavery.

2. A "reconstruction" of the Union through new concessions, assurances, and guaranties to the slave power, such as were stipulated in he Crittenden Compromise, with an under ending that hostility to slavery, no matter ed throughout the whole country.

3. A complete triumph of the rebelli

he Potomac, the Ohio, and the Missour uch other as the victors should see fit cribe; or Such a defeat and discouragement o the rebels that they would finally be willing to return to "the Union as it was," asking no quaranties, or at least receiving none, but ac

cepting an amnesty and act of oblivion. The article in question is very elaborate but, elaborate as it is, it fails to inform the public that "the long-brewing conspiracy for a Southern Rebellion" was in its culminating hour "encouraged by the more or less openly avowed sympathetic demonstrations" of the New York Tribune itself, and, that, although the Tribune now declares for the first of the four results it enumerates in the extract above, it then declared for the third, and subequently, when the Northern people in spite of the Tribune rose to arms for the restoration of the Union as it was, it repudiated the third and declared for the fourth, adhering more or less apparently to this declaration until the armies of the Union were in the ield and the fate of the rebellion was assured. when it repudiated the fourth and declared for the first. Yet all this is not only true but eminently to the point. It certainly is true. The culminating point of "the long-brewing

conspiracy for a Southern Rebellion" was reached during the four months that followed he sixth of November in 1860. Let us see what "the more or less openly avowed sympathetic demonstrations" of the New York Tribune were throughout this critical period. On the ninth of November in 1860, three days after the Presidential election, and when every Southern gale was laden with the notes of preparation for the rebellion, the Tribune

If the cotton States shall become sausued that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace.

The right to secede may be a revolutionary If the cotton States shall become satisfied must ever resist the right of any State to re main in the Union and nullify and defy laws thereof. To withdraw from the Uni is quite another matter; and whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to another by bayonets. On the 26th of the same month, the Tribune

If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is

On the seventeenth of the ensuing December, the day whereon the Convention of South Carolina met to declare the secession of the State, the Tribune said:

If it (the Declaration of Independence) justified the secession from the British Emp e millions of colonists in 1776, we do not why it would not justify the secession of millions of Southerners from the Union On the twenty-third of February in 1861,

the very day President Lincoln arrived at Washington, and two days after the organization of the Provisional Government of the rebellion, the Tribune said: We have repeatedly said, and we once more

sist, that the great principle fferson in the Declaration of dependence, that governments derive their et powers from the consent of the governed, sound and just, and that if the slave States, cotton States, or the Gulf States only, nose to form an independent nation, they we a clear moral right to do so. \* \* \* henever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious e from it, we will do our best to for Such is the encouragement which "the long.

brewing conspiracy for a Southern Rebellion' received in its culminating hour from the New York Tribune, which now has the nnspeakable coolness to talk pharisaically of the encouragement the secessionists then received from "the more or less openly avowed sympathetic demonstrations of the political, commercial, and social allies of that caste throughout the loyal States." A beautiful paper is the New York Tribune to be sneering at the Northern encouragers of secession in its culminating hour. Out of its own columns the Tribune stands convicted of declaring in that hour for "a complete triumph of the rebellion dividing the country permanently on the line of the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Missonri or such other as the victors should see fit to prescribe." The Tribune, as we have said, then declared for the third of the four results it now enumerates as possible at the time But the Northern people, spurning the Tribune's choice, rose to arms for the purpose of achieving the last of these results, which

was thus defined unanimously by the representatives of the North in Congress on the twenty-second of the following July:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced pon the country by the discussionists of the countern States, now in arms against the Con-titutional Government, and in arms around he Capitol; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere pas sion or resentment, will recollect its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those rights or established institutions of those tes, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

The Tribune, giving way before the overwhelming tide of Northern patriotism, subscribed to this resolution. Balked in its declaration for the third result, the great Coryphæus of abolition at once declared for the fourth. Unable to get a dissolution of the Union, the Tribune, under the resistless pressure of the patriotic enthusiasm of the North, declared for a restoration of the Union as i

And to this declaration the Tribune adhered more or less apparently, until, under the inspiration of the purpose thus defined the military strength of the loyal States was so developed as to render the overthrow of the rebellion but a question of time. The Tribune then began to discountenance the restoration of the Union as it was, and, as the fortunes of the rebellion sank lower and lower, became more and more open in the advocacy of a contrary policy. At last the rebellion has reached a stage

which the Tribune thus represents: The rebellion is a manifest failure. So rites (in effect) the shrewd and veheme anti-Union correspondent of the Times (London) from Richmond under date of November 14—after our disaster of the Chickamanga, and before the far more decisive defeat inflicted on the rebels by General Grant on nearly the same ground. The North, says this astute correspondent, never falters; her confidence f ultimate success is never shaken by defeat however disastrous or unexpected; she fills up her armies and her treasury after each reverse, as though it had been a triumph; her paper is depreciated but fifty per cent, so that three dollars of it buy two of specie, while of the Confederate issues fifteen dollars will scarcely buy one of gold; and while the Federals fund their Treasury Notes at the rate of one or two millions per day, nobody can be induced voluntarily to exchange Confed-

next to no current value for Confederate bonds that are to paysix percent. Hereupon, Secretary Memninger proposes a compulsory funding of one thousand millions of ollars, by refusing to receive it for public dues and deprivng it of all current value, and issuing two hun-led millions more, which is to be kept at par by red millions more, which is to be keptat par of tringent taxation! The clever correspondences that this will not do—it is too late—an niks of Confederate want of energy, when e means failure of resources, and Souther ack of faith, when he evidently has as little ith as the most unbelieving Thomas amor nem. The simple truth is that the rebellion s "played out." Its tail may wriggle for north's yet; but this is not so much a mani-estation of life as the convulsive agonies of

eluctant dissolution. It is at this stage of the rebellion tha the Tribune boldly throws off the mask, flatly repudiates its declaration in favor of he restoration of the Union as it was, and fatly declares for the reconstruction of the Union without slavery. Here is the Tribune's anguage, uttered with reference to the pas age quoted immediately above:

Now, then, Ought the Union Government reconstruction" with Slavery? We answer, No.

ing the country permanently on the line of This is the avowal with the bark on it And this completes the demonstration we set out to give. Having first declared for dismion, and then for the Union as it was, the Tribune now declares openly against the Union as it was and for the Union as it is in the visions of the abolitionists. Q. E. D. This is at present the "way" of the Tribune which, in the face of the facts we have exhibited above, freely denounces as rebels of rebel sympathizers all who do not accompan therein, though, if this way should fail clearly to lead toward the perpetuation of the ascendancy of the abolition party in the government, the Tribune would unhesitatingly repudiate it like the others, and, if necessary or expedient for the end we have just men tioned, would declare again for disunion or the slave line. No candid man, who considers the Tribune's record since the last Presidential election, can escape this conclusion.

Kentucky does not regard it as matter alike of pride and duty to regularly forward, to the The main truth of the matter is very man State headquarters, reports concerning the fest. The ruling purpose of the Tribune is not the preservation of the Union, nor yet the status and condition of his respective comabolition of slavery, but the continued supren mand, for the recorded evidence that such a march was accomplished-such a position acy of the abolition party; and whatever stormed and carried—that on such a field this promises to secure that supremacy, whether disunion or consolidation, war or peace, officer won his promotion, or that soldier was gloriously wounded, or more gloriously slavery or abolition, the Tribune will declare for, without regard to the rights and interests either of the negro or of the white man. And suffered so heroically for our common cause, as is the Tribune so are the radical leaders in general. This fact is the key which unlocks and a fund to furnish that information necessary to enable the widows and orphans of our the whole radical mystery. And the review we have here given establishes this fact. and recover their dues. The Adjutant-Gen.

We are glad to see that the General Assembly of Kentucky is responding promptly to the Governor's recommendation conerning the raising of troops for the defence of the State. "The bill," says the Frankfort Commonwealth, "to empower the Governor to raise 5,000 men for service in the State, after some considerable discussion, was passed by the Senate on Thursday. We hope that it will be immediately taken up and assed by the House. It is very important that the men should be raised, and that imme diately." In this opinion we fully agree with the Commonwealth. The word important hardly expresses the real urgency of the demand.

Adjutant-General's duties, he can, We see that on Friday the House made the ill in question the special order for Tuesday We trust the House will then be preext. red to pass the bill in short order. from Kentucky, and thus give the State urse would have even in this matter no entire credit for the assistance rendered the uch haste as may be inconsistent with fit degovernment during the war. It is to be hoped iberation; but it should be remembered, that, while the Legislature deliberates, the Com nonwealth stands defenceless.

It seems to be a question whether the ocket-knives that John Morgan and his accomplices dug their way out of prison with were steel or silver.

The Toilet Preparations of Joseph Burett & Co., of Boston, are the "ne plus ultra." Burnett's original Cocoaine is the BEST hair ressing in the world.

The Ladies should know all about Burnett's Kalliston for the complexion. BERNETT'S COCOAINE .- No other prepara tion so exactly suits the various conditions of

the human hair. Burnett's prepa classes of people, and are pronounced incomparable.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, dresse the hair perfectly, and renders it soft and glossy. There are worthless imitations of which the public should beware. j12 eod3&w1

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Colds, Coughs, Pulmonary, and Asthmatic troubles, are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.
No information of a rebel cavalry raid to
Leesburg has been received at Gen. Augur's
headquarters. Our forces along the Upper
Potomac are amply sufficient to protect that Charles A. Dana, Esq., formerly of the Tribune, will probably be appointed Assistant Secretary of War.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, Jan. 13, 1864. CAUSES DECIDED.

ple, who have already fully one-half of their ORDERS. whole fighting population, as active partici-Shean et al. vs. Shean's admr. et al., Wardin; motion Shean et al. vs. Shean's admr. et al., karu'n, motion to dismiss appeals as to Harris, &c., overruled.
Halcomb vs. Flinn, Pulaski; time extended till 231 inst., to file petition for rehearing.
Landsdale's exr. vs. Beall's heirs, Bullitt; motion by appellant to set aside order of rehearing.
Van Dyke's exr. et al. vs. Delph, Lou. Ch'y; cross appeal granted.
Emith vs. Robinson, Lcu. Ch'y; Same vs. Cope & Co., Lou. Ch'y; death of M. C. Nesbits surgested and causes continued.
Rarclays vs. Ratliffe's exr., Bullitt; submitted on hriefs. pants, in the field, under the Union banner. me believe that Kentucky is not prepared to raise five thousand volunteers for self-defence, to serve for three years if the rebellion is not crushed within that time. We are better pre-

riefs.
Ford vs. Brown & Whitaker, Spencer: same order.
Matheney vs. Woife, Jeferson; argued by James S
ritle for appellee, and argument continued by An
erson for appellant.
Frankfort, Kv., Jan. 14, 18%.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Ford vs. Brown & Whitaker, Spencer; affirmed.
Dora et al. vs. He'm, Campbell; affirmed.
Robins vs. Oidham, Pendleton; affirmed.
W. W. Shaw, Lou. Ch'y; reversed. Halcomb vs. Flinn, Pulaski; motion by appellant t aside order extending time to file a petition for

aside of the revenue to a state of the control of t ray's exr. vs. Dorch, Greenup; coss et al. vs. Davidson, Greenup; were subm

briefs
Intheney vs. Wolfe, Jefferson; argued further by
derson, and argument concluded by Judge Bullock appellant. Rudy's heirs vs. Rudy, Lou. Ch'y; argued by James Pirtle for appellee and submitted.

Pirtie for appense and submitted.
FRANKFORT, Jan. 15, 1864.
CAURES DECIDED.
Daniel vs. Morris, Clarke; affirmed.
Quisenberry vs. Artis, Clarke; affirmed.
Hinegard vs. Conkwright, Clarke; reversed.
Commonwealth vs. Allen, Warren; reversed. Scott vs. Orr, Mason; appeal granted. Brent et al. vs. Taylor et al., Hick

ed and rule vs. appellants to execute bonds for a Engeln vs. Bohne, Jedforson; death of appelle sted, order for revivor, and cause continued. a congest's executor vs. Tyler's administrator e unisville Chancery; set for hearing on the 42d d rm by consent. erm by consent. Van Dyke's executor vs. Delph, Louisville Chan ery; set for hearing on Monday next. Smith's administrator vs. Strauss, Louisville Chan ry; Chambers et al. vs. Burr, Jefferson; Crabb & Taylor vs. Judah, Louisville Phornton & Hawkins vs. McGrath, Lo

FF; Hanshall et al. vs. Pratt et al., Greenup; Collins vs. Warring, Greenup; Chladwick's administrator vs. Brown, Greenup; Gray et al. vs. Warring et al., Greenup; adams vs. Adams, Greenup; were submitted riefs.
Sullivan et al. vs. Patterson, Lewis; argued by
indeey for appellants and causs submitted.
Miles ef al. vs. Beed's administrator et al., Wash
igton: argued by Vanwinkle for appellees, and laid
ter for further argument.

MARRIED. the 14th inst., by the Rev. G. C. Lorrimer, Mr. REED to SALLIE S. McKNIGHT, all of this city. On the 14th of January, 1864, by Willis G. Cox, Mr. George Neal to Miss Mary E. Conn, all of Oldnam county, Ky. On the 14th irst., by Elder S. F. Miller, John G Bhea, of Shelby county, to Amelia, daughter of F Quest, of Jeffersontown, Ky.

DIED. On the 31st of December, 1863, in hospital at Taze well, Tenn., Corporal William K. Dalv, son of th atte Dr. William Bally, company F, 34th Kentuck rolunteers, of this city.

On Wednesday moraing, Jan. 13th, at his reside Portland, B. Nippert, aged forty-seven years. In this city, on the night of the 13th inst., CATH-INE BATMAN, aged seven months and twenty days ughter of Mr. D. Batman. On the 6th inst, in Fairfield, Nelson county, Ky., Richard L., only son of William and Maria O'Brian, in his twenty-eighth year. On the 13th inst., at 7½ P. M., ELLA E., wife of Charles L. Taylor. On the 13th instant, at Nashville, Wm. H. RADWAY, in the 23d year of his age.

n the 23d year of his age. Sudderly, at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 4th inst., George T. Spilman, aged 25 years. Departed this life, on the morning of the 15th of January, Mrs. Caboline Yawtes, in the 50th year of

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT. FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 16, 1863.

John Boyle, concerning the militia of the

State and its volunteers, was laid on the

ables of members this morning from the State

Printer. The document is interesting and

valuable; great labor has been bestowed upon

its preparation, though the Adjutant-General

says complete statistics have never been filed

n his office of all the commands sent into the

field by Kentucky, which is mainly attributa-

ble to the hasty manner in which the earlier

regiments were organized and hurried into

service, and the ignorance or neglect of those

whose duty it is to prepare and transmit such

reports. The present condition of the regi-

ments is given satisfactorily, and a number of

interesting tabular statements are annexed to

the report. The total number of volunteers

sent to the United States army is 51,945, which

is exclusive of nearly 3,000 sixty days' men.

The counties of Clinton, Cumberland, Estill,

Monroe, and Owsley have contributed more

men to the army than the number of their

enrolled militia respectively. The counties of

Adair, Casey, Clay, Greenup, Marion, Met-

calfe, Pulaski, and Washington have con-

tributed more than seventy-five per cent. On

the other hand, in striking contrast with this

lisplay of patriotism, the counties of Boone,

Carroll, Owen, Scott, and Trimble have not

sent one out of the hundred of their militia.

force, and the latter is credited with but four

men out of its enrolment of seven hundred.

Of the original 51,945 volunteers, the number

of 3.988 have been discharged, 3,252 died, 610

killed in battle, and 5,030 are reported as de-

serters, missing, or in hospital, making the

present effective force 39,065, a reduction from

In reading the Adjutant-General's report.

we cannot but share his regrets that every

commanding officer of troops furnished by

killed-would be of general credit to the

people, a solace to those whose friends had

slaughtered patriots to establish their rights

says applications are frequently made by

such claimants, who wish to avoid the delays

and circumlocution produced by the pressure

of business at the national eapital, but in the

majority of cases they are reluctantly com-

pelled to seek elsewhere for their information.

and in numerous instances, before the ad-

mirable system for regularly reporting re-

cruits, now in use, was adopted, men joined

commands in the field without the fact being

communicated to the office of the Adjutant-

General, and, consequently, credit is given

to neither county nor State for furnishing

such recruits. It is suggested, therefore, that,

should it be placed within the scope of the

reasonable amount of labor and cost, procure

complete descriptive rolls of every en-

that this suggestion will be acted upon, and

the Adjutant-General enforces it by showing

that such information, placed on file in his

office, would be of inestimable benefit to the

beirs of those fallen in the cause of right

while the fortunate survivors of the bloods

struggle would refer with pride to those

rchives which established their patriotism

While the enrolled militia of the State ex-

hibit an aggregate of 119,578, nearly 55,000

of that force have been in service as shown by

bill to raise the five thousand troops for State

defence was thus amended in the Senate, for

t constructively impugns the zeal of the peo-

t would require very strong evidence to make

pared now than at any previous time to raise

recruits, for at least two-thirds of the entire

State have already elected the colonels and

lieutenant-colonels of the enrolled militia,

and this forms a nucleus in every county for

a company or section to be expeditiously

brought into service, and these can then be

massed into regiments. Ten thousand men

can be readily raised in this mode, if necessary

to the security of the State, and there will

be no besitation about the term of service,

for every Kentuckian is anxious to whip the

last rebel out of the State and to suppress the

causeless insurrection. I hope, therefore, that

the House will restore the bill as it was orig-

The Senate this morning devoted its atten-

tion mainly to the consideration of the act

consolidating the common school laws, which

was finally passed. The bill is inteaded to

give vitality to the school system, and place it

on a better basis than heretofore. The salary

of the Superintendent was raised from \$1,000

to \$1,500, and the sum of \$1,800 had several

earnest advocates, while a clerk was author-

ized at a fair salary. The improvements of

normal school meets favor, we may rest as-

sured that our school system will receive new

life and vigor. The Superintendent is now

to devote his whole time to the public service,

and from his known accomplishments and the

earnestness with which he has inaugurated

his official term, we may anticipate the most

In the House, a good deal of businest was

one. Mr. Hanson, from its Judiciary Com-

mittee, has reported a bill to amend the sixth

Statutes, in reference to county levy, so as to

require each County Judge to cause the set-

tlement of the sheriff's and collector's accounts

concerning the county levy on or before the

Court of Claims of the county shall meet, and

in default of the judge to discharge this duty,

he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding

notification, he shall be fined twenty per cent

on the amount of the county levies for the

year, to be recoverd by motion in the county

ourt after ten days notice, with costs and

interest upon the amount due from the 1st of

October, when he should have settled. This

fine is to be applied to county purposes. The

bill likewise provides that where any county

court shall have failed heretofore to make the

annual settlements with the sheriff or other

\$500, at the discretion of a jury. If any

eriff or collector of county levy and tax shall fail to settle for ten days after proper

ction of article 3, chapter 26, of the Revised

rilliant and gratifying results.

inally reported to the Senate, and make the

service for three years or the war.

the records. This is as creditable a proportio

and commemorated their achievements.

sted man who has entered the service

with a

all causes of about twenty-five per cent.

annual report of Adjutant-General

county collector, as required by law, it shall in this year make the settle nt under its penalties and according to its provisions. The objects to be attained by this legislation are manifest, as it will compel the settlement of county levies and taxes in those districts where officers have taken advantage of the rebellion to appropriate the public funds, or n some instances to enable loyal officers to ake returns, which they have thus far been recluded from doing by the closing of courts, and the unwillingness of judges to act on the premises. While on this subject let me suggest to the present Legislature the policy of appointing a select court to collect all the legis. ation which has been rendered necessary as to sheriffs, the collection of taxes and levies, and all other charges affecting the State revenue and the sureties of public officers, and present it all in a single pamphlet, for I defy any one to understand it now, and it is of the first importance that it should be thus collated. Cirstances have compelled a wide departure from the old policy of general law, and the substitution of special legislation, to an extent which renders it impossible to know where we stand or how we are to get along. The collecting officers of the State taxes will have to assume heavy additional responsibilities, on account of the prospective increase of the taxes, and the tax-payers will be naturally anxious fully to understand what the Legislature has done either to relax or to strengthen the security of the State or to protect the treasury.

Mr. Hamilton, of the second city district, has secured leave to bring in a bill to amend the act establishing the city court of Louisville, the object of which is to abolish the bail system of the police court and authorize the mposition of fines. It is estimated that this will give the city a revenue which will nearly pay the expense of the police department of the city, and some think it will even justify the increase of the present police force on a self-sustaining basis. It will be gratifying to our tax-payers if the policy of the bill should meet the expectations of its originators. The Joint Committee of the two Houses, to

whom was referred the proposed Federal tax on leaf tobacco, consisting of Senators Mc-Henry, Anthony, Cleveland, Mallory, and Grover, and Representatives Allen, McFarland. E. W. Smith, Luttrell, Gatewood, and Wood, reported to-day. The report closes with an extract from a letter of a Louisville manufacturer, which save: "Te we are to have a duty on the weed let it be put on the manufactured, for leaf cannot be raised if there should be a heavy duty put on it only to a very limited extent; but an additional duty on manufactured would not prevent its being made, and would be the proper place to put it. I speak against my own interest, but these are times to look to the good of our country." This patriotic remark will undoubtedly find a response, hearty and prompt, throughout our State and the country, and indicates that while Kentucky shrinks from no burden of taxation which the necessities of the govenment require, and is ready to make sacrifices in assuming that burden; still prudent foresight and wise statesmanship suggest that we should not commit the folly of "killing the goose that lays the golden egg." We have a staple which can yield a handsome revenue to the Federal treasury if duties are judiciously imposed upon it; and it would be heer insanity for Congress to shape its legislation in such a manner as to render our large obacco crop valueless as a source of revenue, cut down the incomes, which are also subject taxation, and destroy a branch of agriculural industry which, if properly fostered, or if not harshly dealt with, cannot fail to prove a great source of profit to small capitalists and ersons in indigent circumstances, who hold the fee of a few acres of land. The committee herefore recommend the adoption of the folowing joint resolutions:

Resolved, That this Legislature earnestly emonstrates with Congress against the impotion of any tax on leaf tobacco; and our enators are instructed, and our Rep ives are requested, to use every effort to pre olved, That the Governor

as is furnished by any other State, but the of this report and resolutions to be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives. Acjutant-General thinks if to this number we add the unreported recruits and the hun-The Assembly Hop came off last night, undreds of gallant spirits, who, without pay, ler the liberal arrangements of Messrs. Hodge & Crutcher, and was a perfect success in every have lent their constant efforts for years to the particular. Straus provided the music, and cause of patriotism by repelling the barbarous the enjoyment was prolonged until the mornguerilla raids which have infested such a large ing was well advanced. I have not seen a portion of our State, the number of active more brilliant assemblage of the beauty of the participants in the common cause is fully one-State, since the great fancy ball given before half of our whole fighting population, and the rebellion, and it is not therefore surprising but little effort among the people is required that so many gentlemen seemed to feel the to maintain for the State the gratifying preascination of the scene, or that I should have eminence already won. I am more pleased to heard the clock strike five before "tired nahave this official testimony of the ardor of ture's sweet restorer, balmy sleep,"paid its Kentucky and the prospects of its continuing matutinal visit, and Queen Mab played her unabated, from the fact that a late debate in antics with my dreams, which were rose-colthe Senate seemed to leave the impresored with visions of Bourbon's fair daughter, sion upon my mind that Senators and even and the inspiration of Bourbon and water, as Governor Bramlette were apprehensive that "craftily qualified" as were Cassio's potations recruiting for three years, or the war, would on the island of Cyprus, but they must be be an up-hill work, and that on this account taken according to "the custom of the counit was left to the discretion of the Executive try." When the next Assembly Hop takes to fix the term of service for any period not place, may I be there to enjoy it, and do my exceeding three years. I was sorry that the devoirs as chaperon to one than whom

Upon my sight, Methought there never beam d a form more beautiful and bright;
So young, so fair, she seemed like one of those aerial
things
That dwell but in the poet's high and wild imaginor, like a form one meet in dreams, from which we and weep th has no creation like the figments of our J. S. W.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House-Downing & Herr, Proprietors.

Shelby House—Downing & Herr, Proprietors.

Louisville, Jan. 15, 1864.

The receipts, sales, and transactions of all kinds of live stock at the Shelby House during the past week have been large, and an active bu incess has been done, the Government buyers taking all heavy catt's offered tair prices. The butchers have manifested a disposition to buy all that they need to cupply their stalls at living prices, so that but few of any kind of stock remain on sale up to this date. The sales have been brisk, and a good feeling seemed to prevail throughout the entire week.

Cattler—The receipts large and the sales active. Cattler—The receipts large and the sales active. Mostly common and rough were offered; but few good network on the market. Prices range from \$2 to \$3 for common and rough; \$3.50 to \$4.50 for good and \$3.50 to \$3.50 to \$4.50 for good 

Bourbon House Stock Market-H. F. Viseman. The supply of stock during the week has been extra-ordinarily large, and the market tolerably brisk dur-ing the fore part of the wock, but to-day there is nothing doing. Cattle have declined about 250 on medium and common qualities. Choice, well fatied are in good demand at full prices for city butchers and thippers. A large number of cattle were bought by lovernment contractors, so that but few remain un-old.

ep of good quality are in fair demand; inferior ogs are a shade easier, and about 250 lower on all well fatted corn hogs. f cattle—Choice and extra, 4½ and 5c; first 3½@4c; fair to good, 3@3½c; common and the bill are various, and, if the project of a ross weight.
quality and heavy weight sell at 45 c. live weight.

Hogs well fatted sell at 6%@7c, gross weight; light reight and mast fod 5@6c, gross weight.

> SHELBY COLLEGE, SHELBYVILLE, KY.

SHELBYVILLE, XY.

HE ENSUING HALF SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commeace on the first Monday in
bruary and terminate on the 21st of June next,
the special attention of parents and guardians is
led to the advantages of the English, Classical,
d Mathematical Grammar School connected with
college for the training of pupils for the College
sees. Boys from 10 to 16 years of age are received into tha er information apply to the undersigned.
WM. J. WALLER, Pres't. l3 d3&w3 Democrat copy.]

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND BANKERS,

No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
BOSSEN L. MAITLAND.

April dewisty

April dewisty

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! DATCEELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best in the World. The only Harmless, True, and Reliable Dye Known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect-changes Red, Busty, or Gray Hair instantly to a Glossy Slack or Notiseal Bresse without Insuring to the Span-De from This spiendid Hair Dye is Perfectphanes et al., Rusty, or Gray Hair instantly to a Glossy
Black or Natural Brooms without Injuring the Hair sets and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its
pristine color, and rectifies the file flowled by and Dyea.
The Genuine is signed William A. of Beautichers are mere imitations, and could be avoided,
Sold by all Druggius, &c. FAUTORY B ARGHAY
ST., A. PAR'S New Tollet Gream for Dressing

olor's New Tollet Cream for Dressing

NAPERVILLE, ILL., Dec. 14th. EDS. PRAIRIE FARMER: I enclose a letter I from Hon, Anson Miller, of Rockford, one of our leading amateur horsiculturists. If, as the Judge believes (and I think it feasible), it will prove the greatest advance-ment into the enemy's (of the p'um) country vet made. I would say to all who have tre id desire the plum, and who does not? to try it and report results.

LEWIS ELLSWORTH,

HON, LEWIS ELLSWORTH-My Dear Sir You may recollect that in my essay on Plum Cu'ture, before our Horticultural Society, a few years since, I recommended the throwing of slacked lime into and around the plum trees when wet with dew, to prevent the ravages of

Let me now give you a more effectual mode for applying the lime: Preparevery thin white-wash, say a peck of lime to a half barrel of water, mix and dissolve thoroughly and apply to the branches of the trees with a large syringe or squirt-guo, till the whole tree is well whitewashed. Commence doing this on the fall of the blossoms, and as soon as the young plums appear.

Keep the tree well coated with this wash during the few weeks in which the insects

The wash should be applied in dry weather, specially after a heavy rain—twice a week e often enough in ordinary weather. A large wooden syringe can be cheaply and

easily prepared; the wash can be conveniently carried to the trees in a bucket, and very little time will be required for the operation. Thus far the remedy has proved successful, and our choice plums have been preserved.

We have a very favorable climate for growing this most luscious of fruite, as was shown by the superior specimens exhibited at our State Horticultural Socie y in this city the present

Plum trees in the gardens as well as in the groves flourish well in all this region, and if we can prevent the workings of the cuculio we can have plums in abundance. ANSON S. MILLER.

ROCKFORD, Dec. 8, 1863. A REMARKABLE CRANBERRY SWAMP .- Mr. Wetherell, one of the editors of the Boston Cultivator, gives the following account of the improvement effected by Dr. A. D. Miller, on a worthless swamp in Franklin, about 25 miles from Boston, which he visited on the 25th of November last Mr. W. says:

"Something like ten years since this swamp as covered over with a growth of alders, dogwood, white maples, and other swamp shrubs. which covered the ground. They were cleared off, and a dich cut through the swamp for the brook, which before ran through a very crooked channel. Ditches were then opened from the uplands on each side, which are gravelly and sandy, leading into the main ditch. A dam was constructed across the swamp, which serves the purpose of flowing it and also that of a road to pass across it. In the winter the swamp was usually flowed, and gravel, this swamp was usually nowed, and gravel, this being better than sand, was drawn on to the ice and spread. Afterwards it was planted to cranberry cuttings, in drills about 18 inches apart, this, from experience, proving to be a suitable distance spart. How many coverings of gravel have been put on was not learned: several, judg ng from the excavations

"About twelve or fourteen acres of this swamp have been planted; and so favorable is it situated, that it can be covered with water in a little more than an hour's time. The brook is of such capacity, with the aid of a reservoir above the cultivated ground, that the plants can be protected from frost at any season when

there is any danger.
"The crop of the past season was about one thousand one hundred barrels, of very nice fruit, and of remarkable size. I brought a way a couple of berries that measured nearly three inches in circumference. The crap was all picked by hand, at a cost of nearly two thousand dollars. At one time, said Dr. Miller's inches in circumference. The crop was all picked by hand, at a cost of nearly two thousand dollars. At one time, said Dr. Miller's farmer, two hundred persons might have been that swamp picking cranberries. It was a lively scene. After they were gathered, they were farmer, the horizontal properties of the corder for Wednerders, of Kentucky, and the order for Wednerders of the settle order for Wednerders of the settle order for Wednerders. It the south is revolutionized, and the creation of a new political system by virtue of executive decrees.

Is this calculated to stop the waste of blood and treasure? If the South is revolutionized, After they were gathered, they were taken to the house, where they were sorted, that is to say, the soft berries, after wirnowing them, were culled out by women

and girls, preparatory to barrelling.
"When Dr. Miller first contemplated the cranberry culture of this swamp, he visited Mr. Joseph Breck, the well-known seedsman of North Market street, Boston, and asked him how to go to work. Mr. Breck said he could not tell him; then he asked him for the best work on cramberry culture. Mr. B. told him he did not know of any he could recom-mend; then said Dr. Miller, 'Can you tell me of a man I can employ that knows something about it? and Mr. Breck said he could no. 'Well,' replied Dr. Mr., 'thn I will try and see what I can do.' The result and the mode of doing it is briefly stated above, as learned from Dr. Miller and Mr. Desmond, his farmer.

'Dr. M. has informed the writer, since visiting the cranberry swamp, that the fruit has generally been sold so far as it is marketed, at the current price, though some of it was sold price ten dollars a barrel, and eleven hundred barrels will bring the snug little sum of eleven thou and do'lars. This beats tobacco raising out of sight, as the saying is.
"One of the peculiar advantages possessed

by Dr. Mi ler over most of the owner at all seasons of the year, thus guarding the growing crop from bo h late spring frosts and early autumn frosts; and besides, gives him the power to destroy insects that sometimes infest the vines. Swamp lands that can be as quickly flowed, and as quickly drained as Dr. Miller's, cannot be used more profitably than by growing cranberries as it would seem by the Doctor's experience. It is also easily gravelled in the wirter by flowing it."

I From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.] How MUCH FARMERS LOSE BY ALLOW-New England maxim, that "farmers cannot afford to keep poor cows, nor to keep cows poor." Taking either horn of tois dilemma, their is abundant ground to show, bey nd a doubt, that it is the very worst system of p-licy that a farmer can practice, to keep his cows on such a stiuted supply of food that they will inevitably become poor and amaciated, or, to keep them on poor food or on such fodder as will afford very little milk or very little nour-

When cows have been k pt on little fo d un-tilthey showevery rib in their bodies, and the r necks have fallen downward, like the neck of an Asiatic dromedary, they cannot be profita-ble to their owners. And why? Because, a poor cow will not give as rich milk, nor as much of it, as the some cow would give were she tolerably fat. Now, if the milk be poor, of coorse a much larger quantity of it will be required to make a pound of butter or a pound of cheese. And, if a cow be poor, a large proportion of the material that would go to make rich cream, were the cow fleshy, is secreted to rourish her animal system. reason, when we feed poor cows food that has an abundance of cream-producing, or but erforming material in it, we often wonder why it is that the milk is so poor—whi e and thin when it ought to be thick, like thin cream, and

der to cows that are in good condition the milk will be poor, because so much of the material that would go to make milk is secreted to nourish the system before it reaches the lacteal

Now, then, suppose a cow loses, during the Now, then, suppose a cow loses, during the foddering season, only one hundred pounds of flesh and fat. Very many cows lose more than two hundred pounds during that time. Every pound of flesh and fat that is lost is equal to one pound of butter or to two pon best cheese. And if a cow is in good healthy condition—not as fat as fat beef—and loses one hundred pounds of fat, as soon as she received a good supply of food she will begin to increase in flesh and fat. There ore, her system will take up cream producing material enough, in eplacing the one hundred pounds which she est, to have made one hundred pounds of good butter or two hundred or more pounds of good

Com mon sense, philosophy, and experience all will substantiate

How much, then, is one hundred pounds of butter worth? Let every farmer abover for himself. And, when he reflects on this subhimself. And, when he reflects on this subject, let him remember that it is a very easy matter for a cow to lose one or more pounds of flesh daily, which is worth, in cash, more than the steamer Fult, from Port Royal, arrived was yet in progress. Twenty shells were thrown into the city on Thursday, but with one pound of butter,

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 10. J
By sentence of the general court-martial,
Lieutenants Isaac N. Whitemeyer, 19th Indiana; Thomas A. Dormant, 16th Pennsylvania;
Edward A. Conway, 71st New York; John
B. Hose, 72d New York; Thomas M. Name,
48th New York, and Albert Remhart, 52d
New York, have been dismissed from the
service. The sentences of death for desertion January 10

service. The sentences of death for desertion in the cases of some privates in the 1st Michigan have been approved, and the executions are fixed for the 29th inst.

Surgeon Jonathan Lettermore, U. S. A., for the last eighteen months Medical Director of this army, has been relieved at his request and ordered to Philadelphia.

Exerciting quiet. Weether intended cold. Everything quiet. Weather intensely cold. Ice forms nightly over an inch thick. HALIFAX, Jan. 9.
The Admiralty Court, Hon. Judge Stewart presiding; Hon. W. Johnson, Advocate-General for the Crown; W. W. D. Morse, counsel

for the owners of the Chesapeake, and J. W. Ritchie, council for the Confederates is in session. In opening the Chesapeake case, the Judge stated that the case was entertained that the esizure of the vessel was a political act. His opinion was that the vessel ought to be given up to her owners.

Mr. Ritchie asked the Judge to contemplate Mr. Ritchie asked the Judge to contemplate the probability of an application of the Confederates for her. His Honor declared he would not entertain anything of the kind.
Mr. Ritchie then gave his interpretation of the law upon the validity of seizures, contending that any citizen of the Southern Confederacy, with or without a commission, had an absolute right to seize all vessels belowing to the Federals and it would be a law.

absolute right to seize all vessels be-to the Federals, and it would be a lawful prize.

The Advocate General said that he felt some difficulty in bringing the case into this court, as there was a pretence of its being a lawful prize; but there was prima facia evidence that the vessel should be delivered over to her

Adjourned to the 13th inst. New Orleans, Jan. 3.

Information has reached here from three or four different directions that all the rebel troops which have been operating on West Louisians, on the banks of the Lezz river, in fact the whole force of the enemy, are gathering in Central Texas, and uniting forms one have earny to attack our new acquisitions on large army to attack our new acquisitions on the coast of Texas. They will number at least 20,000. Most ample preparations have been made to meet this force. There will be

news of great import from Texas.

The 19th army corps still remains at New lberia. Nearly every regiment re-enlisted. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA, January 10. | Major Cole, in command of a battalion of Maryland cavalry encamped in Loudon coun-ty, was attacked at four o'clock A. M. to-day

by the guerilla Mosby, the latter's force being four hundred strong. After fighting for an hour Mosby was repulsed, leaving his killed and wounded on the field. Among the rebels are wounded four commissioned officers.

Our loss is reported at two killed and elevery wounded, among the latter Contain Hours wounded. our loss is reported at two kined and elev-en wounded—among the latter Captain Her-cer severely and Lieutenant Rivers slightly. General Selborn has a force in pursuit of the enemy. Mosby attempted to surround and surprise the camp, but found Major Cole on the slert and ready for him. The fight was a gallant one on Cole's part.

gallant one on Cole's part. New York, Jan. 11. By the steamship Columbia, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have highly interesting news from St. Domingo.

Our advices from Mexico represent the French as meeting with almost uninterrupted success. In the progress of the different col-

ums through the country, various cities and towns have been occupied by the Imperial forces, including Guanaxuato, and Aquascatintes and Moaders were marching on Juarez's capital, which they expected to occupy by Christmas.

It is reported by the French and their partiages that Juarez himself, would seek as fair by

sans that Juarez himself would seek safety by fleeing to Texas. Gen. Nuarmin was engaged in bringing a force on Dareego. The entire State of Lamonlipo it was expected would soon be in possession of the Imperialists. From St. Domingo we learn the Spaniards had gained another victory over the insur-gents in front of Peuretta Plata, driving them successively from various positions, though the number of killed and wounded is said to have been comparatively small. Reinforcements of Spaniards are constantly

arriving, and it was supposed they would soon have sufficient force to overcome all opposi-XXXVIIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Mr. Dixon presented a memorial from the Society of Friends of New York praying for exemption from the draft. Referred. exemption from the draft. Referred.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, said scores of soldiers had been incarcerated in dungeons in Missouri for the simple offence of hurrahing for Jim Lane, and that the Colonel who had imprisoned them was himself afterwards obliged to hurrah for Lane. The subject introduced was now undergoing investigation by the setts, to expel Senator Davis, of K was made the order for Wednesday.

Mr. Pike introduced a resolution granting the use of the Hall of the House of Repre-sentatives to Miss Anna E. Dickinson to deliver an address to increase the funds of the Freed Man's Aid Association.

Mr. Ancona moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—yeas 48, nays 79. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Wood offered the following:

Mr. Wood offered the following:
Whereas, The accusation against the official
integrity of Major-General B. F. Butler in the
discharge of his duties while in command of
New Orleans have been publicly made; and,
whereas, other military officers are charged
with delinquencey and conniving at frauds;
and, whereas, it is stated that there have been
collusions for military amplies in the military and, whereas, it is stated that there have been collusions for military supplies in the military and naval supplies; and, whereas, disclosures show in the Custom-house of New York and other branches of the treasury department the revenue law has been defrauded and treasurable aid size. sonable aid given to disunionists; and, wher

as, it is apparent that general demoralization and incapacity pervade the executive branch of the Government to an extent which calls for the interposition and preventive legislation of Congress, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of nine members he appointed to investigate and executive. bers be appointed to investigate and ascertain the foundation for these accusations, with power to send for persons, to take testimony under oath, to make recommendation of necessary reforms, and to report at any time.

Mr. Stevens moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to year 77 news.

the table. Agreed to—yeas 77, nays 63.
Mr. Brookmall offered the following:
Whereas, The burdens of the Government
should be made to fall nearly as equal as posshould be made to fail nearly as equal as possible on all parts of the country; and,
Whereas, The Southern people have contributed but little means and money towards the support of the Government; and,
Whereas, For every black man enlisted in the South some man from the overburdened North should be exempted from the draft; and,
Whereas, The only way to effect this is to Whereas, The only way to effect this is to get black men. It is, therefore, duly declared to be the sentiments of this House that strenuous efforts should be used to prevent them being used as slaves in rebel territories, by offering them the full prevent that ring them the full pay and bounties as the other soldiers, and grant them freedom at once on enlistment.

Mr. Cox said he would move to lay the resolution on the table, unless the gentlemen would allow him to amend by conscripting all the blacks in the land.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Stevens today, and the consideration thereof postponed
till February next, which provides that within
all the territory of the Confederate States
which has been or may be conquered or subdued by the Federal arms all laws or points of
laws which permit slavery are henceforth
abolished, and that slavery shall never again
be established within said territory or be admitted into the Union as a State or be represented in Congress excepting by delegates of
the same until the people in the territory
forming such State shall, by its organic law,
forever prohibit slavery therein.

The joint resolution of Senator McDougall
relative to the French occupation of Mexico
assert that it is an act unfriendly to the United
States, and that it is the duty of this Government to demand the withdrawal of the
armed forces from Mexico, and, unless the
withdrawal shall take place prior to the 15th
day of March next, it is the duty of this Govment to declare war against France.

The bill of Senator Lane, of Kansas, to set
apart a portion of the State of Texas for the
use of persons of African descent. assigned Washington, Jan. 11.

The bill of Senator Lane, of Kansas, to set apart a portion of the State of Texas for the use of persons of African descent, assigned them the region between Colorado and Rio Grande in Texas, in which they are allowed the privilege of the homestead law. The officer in charge of emigration, hereafter to be appointed by the President, is charged with the execution of this act.

The appropriations heretofore made for colonization purposes are placed in the hands of the President to carry its provisions into effect.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.

The Press has the following:

Culpapper C. H., Jan. 9.—To-day, the noted guerilia McCown and three of his men were captured by the 1st New York cavalry, now reconnoitring in the direction of Sperryville. This regiment left here in good humor, Gen. Pleasanton having restored to them their colors and guidons. Last October they were deprived of their flags on account of disgraceful conduct at Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan. Since then their behavior has been so commendable that they have gained their forfeited colors.

New York, Jan. 11. S. E. TODD. I what result was not known, l neous events.

We give below the closing portion of the annual message of Governor Seymour, of New York:

While it is a duty to state plainly my views While it is a duty to state plainly my views about public affairs, I shall do so in no spirit of controversy or of disrespect for the opinions of those who differ from me. The questions of the day are beyond the grasp of any mind to comprehend in their influences or results. We see them from different stand-points and we reach conflicting conclusions. None and we reach conflicting conclusions. None but the ignorant, the bigoted, or the designing will make these differences of views occasion for reproach or contumely. The times demand outspoken discussions. When we see good and earnest men, under the influence of some absorbing sentiment, overlooking the great principles of gread government, trampling upobserving sentiment, overlooking the great principles of good government, trampling upon usages and procedures which have grown up with the history of liberty in the civilized world, we are warned that none of us can claim to be above the influence of passious or of prejudices. While I do not agree with hose upon the one hand who insist upon an upconditional pages or with those upon the nconditional peace, or with those, upon the other extreme, who would use only unqualified force in putting down this rebellion, I demand for them what I ask for those who concur in the views which I present, a fair, dispassionate, and respectful hearing. Let not the perils ate, and respectful nearing. Let not the perits of our country be increased by bigotry, by partisan passions, or by an unwillingness to allow opinions to be uttered in forms and modes in accordance with the usages of our people and the spirit of our laws.

Since the outset of the war the National Administration has asked for nearly two milions of men. To keep up our armies the

ions of men. To keep up our armies the average annual calls have been more than In addition to the loss of life, there has been

ductive occupations to war, which destroys the accumulated wealth of the country.

The Secretary of the Tressury states the National debt will be sixteen hundred millions in July next. This does not include unascertained demands. In our former wars these latent claims have nearly doubled the liabilities supposed to exist during their proliabilities supposed to exist during their progress. If the war should cease to-day, the National indebtedness could not fall short of two thousand millions of dollars. To this must be added the aggregate of State, county, and town obligations. The cost of carrying and town obligations. The cost of carrying on the war hereafter will be increased by larger pay to our soldiers, by interest accounts, by enhanced prices of provisions, transportation, and material, growing out of a depreciated currency. The proposed issue of three hundred millions of paper money, under the National banking scheme, in addition to the yeast sun pow put out by Governing the page of th tion to the vast sum now put out by Govern-ment, will add to the inflation of prices. Conflicting views are held as to the amount indebtedness which would cause national ankruptcy, and with regard to the length of

time the war can go on without causing national ruin. All agree in this: that there is an amount of indebtedness which would overwhelm us with bankruptcy; that there is a duration of war which would bring upon us national ruin. The problem with which we have to grapple is, How can we bring this war to a conclusion before such disasters over. to a conclusion before such disasters over-whelm us? These perils must be confronted. Two antagonistic theories are now before the American people for bringing to an end the destructive contest in which we are en-gaged. The first is that contained in the resothe President at an early day, and upon the faith of which the people of this country, without distinction of party, have furnished more than one million of men to our armies, and vast contributions to the treasure of our country.

This resolution consecrated the energies of This resolution consecrated the energies of war and the policy of the Government to the restoration of the Union, the support of our Constitution. It was a solemn appeal to the civilized world that the objects thus clearly set forth justified a war which not only concerned the American people, but which also disturbed the commerce and industry of all nations.

The opposite theory prevents the return of the revolted States upon the condition of lay-ing down their arms; it denies them a politil existence which enables them a point-il existence which enables them to come ack upon any terms; it holds that States in ee revolted section of the country must be re-established;" that the States hereafter ade may or may not hold names or boundaries of the States thus destroyed, although "it is suggested as not improper" that these names and boundaries, &c., should not be main-The war, therefore, is not to be brought to

an end by the submission of these States to the Constitution, and their return to the Union, but it must be prolonged until the South is subjugated to the acceptance, not of its duties under the Constitution, but of such terms as may be dictated. Until States are thus "re-established" it is held that there are no political organizations which can bring back the people to their allegiance; that if the nine States spoken of in the Prociamation of the President should lay down their arms, and should return o the performance of their duties, they would not be recognized nor received. This theory designs, as assembly are

and treasure? If the South is revolutionized, its property devastated, its industry broken up and destroyed, will this benefit the North? Those who urge the restoration of the Union and the preservation of our Constitution contend that in addition to upholding our armies and our navies, every measure of wise statesmanship and conciliatory policy shall be adopted to bring this war to a successful Only the ends for which this war was be-

Only the ends for which this war was be-gun should be sought; because they are the most easily attained, most beneficial when gained, and in their support the most varied, the most enlarged, and the most patriotic inthe most enlarged, and the most partitude in-fluences can be exerted.

On the other hand, it is insisted that the war shall be prolonged by waging it for pur-poses beyond those avowed at the outset, and by making demands that will excite a des-perate resistance. A demand is made that the people of the South shall swear to abide by a proclamation put forth with reluctance, and people of the South shall swear to abide by a proclamation put forth with reluctance, and which is objected to by a large share of Northern people as unwise and unjust, as it makes no distinction between the guilty and the innocent. They are to take an oath to which no reputable citizen of the North of any party will subscribe; that they will uphold any future proclamations relating to slavery. They are to submit themselves to uttered and unuttered opinions and decrees. No longer regarding the war as directed against armed rebellion, it is to be waged against people, property, and local institutions! It is held that the whole population within the limits of certain States are stripped of all political rights until they are purged by Presidential clemency.

The disorganization and destruction of the South are not to save us from the cost of the war. The plan for the future government of the seceded States demands the maintainance of armies and a continued drain upon the persons and property of our people.

war. The pian for the fluture government of the seceded States demands the meintainance of armies and a continued drain upon the persons and property of our people. Whenever one-tenth of the voters of either of these States shall submit themselves to the conditions imposed, they may form new governments with new or old names and boun faries. This inconsiderable minority is to be supported in the exercise of power by the arms and treasure of the North. There will be no motives on their part to draw the remaining population into the support of the government thus created. There will be every inducement of power, of gain, and of ambition to perpetuate the condition of affairs so favorable to individual purposes. It will also be for the interest of the National Administration to continue this system of government, so atterly at variance with a representative policy. Is not this the same mistaken theory upon which other nations have tried to govern their dependencies? Has complete subjugation for centuries produced the quiet, the obedience to law, the order, the security to life and property, the kindly feelings or the mutual contributions to property which belong to real procee.

butions to prosperity which belong to real peace? Governments thus formed would represen Governments thus formed would represent not the interests of their citizens, but the wills and interests of the power that creates and sustains them. The nine States thus controlled would balance in the House of Representatives in the choice of President, and at all times in the Senate. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Kentucky, and Wisconsin with a united population of 16,533,383, which is more than one-half of that of our whole country. The one-tenth who would accept the Proclamation for the price of power would country. The one-tenth who would accept the Proclamation for the price of power would not only govern the States made by Executive decrees, but they would also govern the North. While the plan is harsh to the body of the Southern people, it is still more unjust toward the North. Fourteen hundred men in Florida would balance in the Senate of the United States the power of New York. Less than 20,000 yeters in the pine States people in the

States the power of New York. Less than 70,000 voters in the nine States named in the President's Proclamation would wield a power sufficient to weight down that of the nine most populous States in the Union.

We should thus have, with the nominal States of Eastern and Western Virginia, a system of rotten boroughs which would govern States of Eastern and Western Virginia, a system of rotten boroughs which would govern the Union, and destroy the representative nature of our Government. This, in connection with existing inequalities in State representation, would be a dangerous invasion of ite rights of a majority of the American people. It would enable an administration to perpetuate its nower.

It is a fact full of significance that every measure to convert the war against armed re-bellion into one against private property and personal rights of the South, has been accompanied by claims to exercise military power in the loyal States of the North.

The proclamation of emancipation at the South, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus at the North, the confiscation of private property in the seceding States, and the arbitrary arrests, imprisonment, and ban-ishment of the citizens of loval States; the claim to destroy political organizations at the South, and the armed interference by Govern-ment in local elections have been contemporational rights of the people unimpaired.

These acts at first were justified upon the and that they were necessary to save the onal existence. We now find that new and more extreme claims to arbitrary power are put forth when it is declared that the strength of the rebellion is broken, and that our armies are about to trample out every ves-tige of its incendiary fires. More preroga-tives are asserted in the hour of triumph than were claimed as a necessity in days of disas-ter and days.

were claimed as a necessary ter and danger.

The doctrine of Southern disorganization
The doctrine of national bankruptcy, and of national ruin; it is a mea for lasting military despotism over one-third of our country which will be the basis for military despotism over the whole land. It does not contemplate the return of our soldiers to their families realist form the contemplate sacrifices of war. It will make an enduring drain upon our homes, and impose crushing turdens upon our labor and industry. It will open a wide and lasting field for pecula-tion and fraud. It tends to perretuate power by making and unmaking States, as the interest of factions may dictate. It will be a source of internal disorder and disquietude, and national weakness in our external rela-tions. It will give dangerous allies to inva-

If this war is to make a social revolution and structural changes in great States, we have seen only its beginning. Such changes are the work of time. If they are to be made by military power, it must be exerted through long periods. Whether white or black troops are used, the diversion from labor and the cost of war will be equally prolonged, and we have just entered upon a course of certain cost and uncertain results. No such changes as are now urged have ever, in the world's history, been without struggles lasting through han one generation of men.

What has Government accomplished in the territories wrested from rebellion by the valor of our armies? Has it pacified them? Has it revived the arts of peace? Has quiet and confidence been restored? Is commerce renewed? Are they not held as they were conquered, at the expense of Northern blood and treasure? Are not our armies wasted by holding under armed control those who, under a wise and generous policy, would have been friends? The spirit which prompts the harsh measure of subjugation has driven off many in the Border States, who, at the crisis of our country's fate, broke away from their What has Government accomplished in the many in the border States, who, at the crisis of our country's fate, broke away from their ancient sympathies with the seceding States and clung to the Union. States which, by the elections of the people, ranged themselves upon the side of the Constitution, are not al-lowed the free exercise of the elective franchise. In some quarters discontent has been increased; in no place has the wisdom of Gov

remment gained us allies.

There is but one course which will save us from national ruin. We must adhere to the solemn pledges made by our government at set of the war.

the outset of the war.

We must seek to restore the Union and to uphold the Constitution. To this end, while we put forth every exertion of material power to beat down armed rebellion, we must use every influence of wise statemanship to bring back the States which now reject their constitutional obligations. We must hold forth every honorable inducement to the people of the South to assume again the rights and dates. he South to assume again the rights and duties of American citizenship. We have reached that point in the progress

of the war for which all have struggled and all have put forth united exertions. Our ar-mies and navies have won signal victories; they have done their part with courage, skill, and success. By the usage of the civilized world statesmanship must now exert its inflat word statesmanning must now exert its ining-ence. If our cause fails, in the judgment of the wor'd it will be charged to the lack of wisdom in the Cabinet, and not to the want of bravery or patriotism in the army. The great object of victories is to bring back peace; we can now with dignity and magnanimity pro-claim to the world our wish, that States which have long been identified with our history should reassume their position in the Union. We now stand before the world a great and successful military power. No one can foresee the latent victories or defeats which lie in see the latent victories or dereats which lie in our course if force and force alone is to be ex-erted. The past has taught us the certain cost of war and the uncertainties of its results. In this contest beligerent rights are neces-sarily conceded to the South. The usages of

international warfare are practised in the recognition of flags and the exchanges of prisoners. Is it wise to put off the end of the war and thereby continue a recognition which tends to familiarise the public mind in our own country and in the world at large with the idea that we are disunited into two distinct Nationalities. A needlessly protracted war becomes disunion.

Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close, upon the terms solemnly avowed at the outset of the contest. Good faith to

the public creditors; to all classes of citiz the public creations; to all classes of citizens of our country; to the world, demands that this bedone.

The triumph won by the soldiers in the field should be followed up and secured by the peace-making policy of the statesmen in the Cabinet. In no other way can we save our

The fearful struggle which has taught the North and the South the courage, the endurance and the resources of our people have made a basis of mutual respect upon which a generous and magnanimous policy can build lastous and magnanimous poncy can build last-ing relationships of union, intercouse, and fraternal regard. If our course is to be shaped by narrow and vindictive passions, by venal purposes, or by partisan objects, then a patri-otic people have poured out their blood and reasure in vain and the future is full of disaster and ruin. We should seek not the disorganization but

the pacification of that section of our coun-try devastated by civil war.

In this hour of triumph appeals should be made to States, which are identified with the made to States, which are identified with the growth and greatness of our country, and with some of which are associated the patriotic memories of our revolutionary struggle. Every generous mind revolts at the thought of destroying all those memories that cling about the better days of the Republic; that are connected with the sacrifices of the men who have made our history glorious by their services in the cabinet, in the forum, and in the fild.

the fild.

The victories which have given our government its present commanding position were won by men who rallied around and fought beneath the folds of a flag whose stars represent each State in our Union. If we strike out of existence a single State, we make that flag a falsehood. When we extinguish the name of the original thirteen States we dishonor the historic stripes of our reginal bar. honor the historic stripes of our national ban-ner. Let the treasonable task of defacing our flag be left to those who war upon our govern-ment, and who would destroy the unity of

Faith to our armies and to our citizens demands that we keep sacred the solemn pledge made to our people and to the civilized world when we engaged in this bloody war, "that it was not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions in those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

the war ought to ceas DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.
FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 9, 1394.
CAUSES DECIDED.

Carler vs. Gsy, Jefferson; affirmed. Parmele vs. Bethet, Hardin; affirmed. Louisville & Nashville Italiroad Com Bardin; affirmed. Huston vs. Hader, Union; affirmed. Movar vs. Smi. hs ex., Kenton; affir Bottom vs. Hart's adm'r, Boyte; leve

Bottom vs. Hart's adm'r, Boyle; reversed.

ORDERS.

Matson vs. Matson, Kenton; continued.
Hardy vs. Farrel, Calloway; continued.
Becter vs. Wright, Larue; continued.
Beker vs. Grundy sheirs, Hopkins; argued by Lindstrian for appelles and argument concluded by John M. Bark of Louisville vs. Barrick et al., Barren; argued by Lindsey for appellees and argument concluded by Sampon for appellants.
Salke et al. vs. Stewart's adm'r, Grant;
Wintersoll vs. Commonwealth for use of Huker,
Kenton; Bohangen vs. Griefet al., McCracken; were submit-

FRANKFORT, Jan. 11, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

H. Lacy vs. M. D. Lacy, Christian; reversed. H. Lacy vs. M. D. Lacy, Obristian; reversed.

OBDERS.

Alexander vs. Lilea's administrator, Taylor; death of appellant suggested and order for revivor in the management of the second o

ohannon vs. Grief et al., McCracken; appeal dis-sed; want of jurisdiction. missed, want of jurisdiction.

Wilkinson G. Anderson, Fsq., of Louisville, was admitted as an attorney in this Court.
Levivs, Mendell, Jefferson; sot for hearing on the 19th inst., by consent.
Shirley, Bell, & Co. vs. Barnett;
Herbert vs. same; Lou. Chanc'y; agreement fi'ed.
Herbert vs. same; Lou. Chanc'y; agreement fi'ed.
Spratt vs. Chandler, et al. Taylor; continued.
Johnson vs. Robinson, admr., Taylor;
Sherley, Bell, & Co., vs. Barnett, Louisville Chancery;

Herbert vs. same;
Landale's executor vs. Bealle's heirs, Bullitt; were submitted or briefs.
Durbin et al. vs. Smith's heirs, McCracken; argued by Issac Caldwell for appellants and cause submitted.
Burkhardt et el. vs. Baylie, Jefferson; argued by Kinkead for sppellee, and argument concluded by R. Bouseeau for appellant.

Washington, Jan. 12.

At an adjourned meeting of the opposition members of Congress, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we are for the restoration of all the States to the Union, the patriotism and true statesmanship demand that such a policy should be pursued towards the people of the States in which insurrection exists, as shall be best calculated to bring this expensive and exhausting war in which we are now engaged to a close, and restore said States to the Union under the constitutional rights of the people unimpaired. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

XXXVIII CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

Washington, Jan. 12. SENATE. A message was received from the President n answer to the inquiry relative to the alarged exceptional treatment of Kansas pris-oners by the rebels, transmitting letters from the Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of the army and the Commissary-General of Prisoners. leged exceptional treatment of Kansas pris Gen. Halleck says: "I have no information

that the volunteers from Kansas, taken pris-oners of war, have been treated by the eneoners of war, have been treated by the emy any different than volunteers from any other State." He also states that the General in command of the department of which Kansas forms a part knows of no distinction between Kansas and other prisoners. The Commissary-General of Prisoners says "There is nothing on the records of this office to show the manner in which the wounded and dead soldiers have been treated on the battle field by the rebels, nor is there any-thing te show that Kansas volunteers have

been put to death on being taken prisoners. Only 58 enlisted men of Kansas regiments

only 30 cannot men or Kanasa regiments can be found on the record as having been delivered on parole by the enemy."

Mr. Fessenden reported back from the Com-mittee on Finance, without amendment, the ouse bill continuing bounties to volunteers to March 1, 1884. In connection with the sul March 1, 1884. In connection with the sub-ject he presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating his inability to meet the heavy draft required by the bill in such a short space of time, and recommending in-creased taxation. Mr. Fessenden said as the Committee of Ways and Means in the House Committee or ways and Means in the House would consider favorably the recommendation of the Secretary, he hoped the Sehate would concur with the House in extending the time to March 1. The bill was then passed.

The enrolment bill was then considered and

arious amendments discussed. Mr. Doolittle said every citizen owed to his Government, for his protection, not only his property, but, more than that, his personal services. The revenue bills provided for taxation, but the bill before the Senate called for the services of the citizens of the United States. It was a call upon the men of the country to rally round the flag. Every able-bodied man is bound to render that service. He thought the proposition of Mr. Sumner a just one. We shall never be compelled to resort to another draft when we have filled up the old regiments, as this will be the death-blow to the rebellion. At the same time, the President should have power and solity to call out, from time to time, 3,000,000 ffien liable to duty. The moral effect would go far to-ward crushing the rebellion.

ward crushing the rebellion. Mr. Grimes said he would like to know the number of colored soldiers enlisted, and whether any provision had been made to enlist colored men in the border States. It was not in his power to answer the question defi not in his power to answer the question defi-nitely. He understood we had 500,000 col-ored soldiers in the service, and were increas-ing the number dai y. We are doing well in Eastern Virginia and Maryland; General Butler has re-enlisted 300. We are doing well in Missouri, East Tennessee, and other parts of the country. He did not think the Government had pressed this matter of raising colored troops as vigorously as it should have done. As our armies ad-vance, we should swell them by the addition vance, we should swell them by the addition of colored troops. The people everywhere are a unit in supporting the policy of employing colored soldiers to fight our battles.

NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 9. The Times, the new loyal paper here, says the people of the State are ripe for revolt against the Richmond government. The leaders of the movement advocate a separate sovereignty, though boldly avowing a return to the Union preferable to the present state of

to the Union preferable to the present state of affairs in Dixie.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 10.

Dates frem the Wilmington blockading squadron of January 9th state that on 3d inst. Admiral Lee, of the steamer G. B. Fahker, entered Lockwood's Inlet, about ten miles south of Wilmington, and hoisted out his boats and examined the blockade runner Bendigo, a vessel run ashore by the Cantain about ligo, a vessel run ashore by her Captain about a week before to prevent her being captured by our blockaders while making these

The enemy's sharpshooters appeared, and opened fire on the boats' crews, which was returned by the Fahker's guns, when a rebel attery opened fire, and our boats returned to be ship. The Fahker continued her fire until the Bendigo was well riddled. The Fah-ker's battery was light, and by reason of her draft of water and the shoals inside, her fire was at long range. Night coming on, the Admiral returned to his fleet, and the following morning despatched three vessels to the NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

The Tribune's Morris Island correspondent says that the rebels have in Charleston two iron-clad steamers, imitations of the iron-clads, and that Charleston takes fire and burns chars, and that Charleston takes fire and burns hours at a time. Last Sunday it burned 8 hours. In one mass of obstructions hauled away from the beach of Morris Island are 16 bars of iron rails.

The obstructions having been removed by natural causes, nothing now prevents the taking of Charleston when the Admiral wills it. In a posterint the correspondent adde-

it. In a postscript the correspondent adds: stroyed a schooner laden with turpentine at Murrill's Inlet, 60 miles north of Charleston.

The Tribune's Washington despatch says that the House Military Committee will, within a day or two, report Washburne's bill authorizing the President to appoint a Lieutenant-General.

The Herald contains an intercepted rebelletter of Dec. 21, which contains the Lieutenant. letter of Dec. 31, which says that Longstreet's forces are with Lee. The latter has matured and is about to consummate a series of manouvres, and albeit a flood of battles tos. The writer says the day cannot be far off

when we shall embrace each other in Mary-land, in the old homestead in Baltimore, baneath the victorious cross of a free and recognized South.

Washington, Jan. 12. The Richmond papers of the 1st and 2d have seen received, and are the latest dates we have. The Sentinel of the 1st says: "There are adications that the Federals contemplate an indications that the Federals contemplate an advance upon Kingston with the view to the extension of their lines, which now reach from Trenton on the west and Oak River on the south. The movement anticipated will probably carry the lines to New River on the one hend and Kingston on the other. A demonstration is expected upon the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, thus threatening communication with Richmond."

The Sentinel claims that Jackson's operation against Averill resulted in the capture of

ion against Averill resulted in the capture of an ambulance train with two hundred prison ers, including eight of Averill's officers, Adjutant-General, a Lieutenant-Colonel

number of campaign maps, and some other number of campaign maps, and some other things.

The inauguration of Gov. Smith, of Virginia (Extra Billy), took place on the 1st.

An order has been issued from the war department prohibiting the departure of any male citizen from the Confederacy during the pending war, unless he shall first file in the department a certificate from the proper military authorities that he is unfit for military service.

From East Tennessee, under date of Jones oro, Jan. 1st, the Enquirer has the following:
A courier from Morristown reports that heavy skirmishing has been going on between our cavalry and the enemy, who were advancing. No particulars are received further

MARRIED.

By Rev. Dr. Hill, on the 31st ult., at the residence of George Durr. in Jefferson county, Ky., Mr. H. P. LUTES to Miss DOROTHY ANN DURR. By the same, on the 29th ult., Thos. Conery to Miss On the 31st ult., by Elder S. Collier, Rev. John Van-guren Price, of Mason county, to Miss Sallie M. Conn, of Jefferson county. On the 9th inst., by the Rev. William Holman, Mr. WILLIAM GARRETT, of England, and Mrs. Mary Bush, of this city.

At the residence of his father in this city, on Sunday morning, the 10th inst., at 7 o'clock, B. August Linneam, of brain fever, in the 18th year of his age. On the 10th inst., at the family residence on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, J. B. Gares, in the 36th year of his age.

At the residence of his brother, Mr. John A. Beid, near Shelbyville, Ky., on Thuusday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., of typhoid fever, Mr. Cyrus Reid, aged 22 years, 5 months, 13 days, son of Major Shannon Reid, deceased. At her residence, near Bardstown, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., Mrs. Martha Bard, aged 82. At his residence, in Porlland, January 8th, 1864, at 20 minut's past 10 o'clock P. M., Francis A. Butter. At the residence of. his son-in-law, Mr. S. O. Bennett, in this city, on Monday, the 11th instant, at 10 clock P. M., Mr. Samuel Wilardon, Sr., of pneumonia, in the 72d year of his age.

In Nashville, January 7th, of typhoid fever, Rev. Wilbur F. Loosis, hospital visitor of U. S. Sanitary Commission, late of Shelbourne Falls, Mass. A fifther Soldiers of his country.

This Clueday) morning, at 60 clock, Mrs. Marx M.

On Wednesday, December 16th, 1863, Mrs. Jans Barlow, consort of Col. John S. Barlow, of Barres county, in the 49th year of her age. DATCELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE & the Best in D the World. The only Harmiers, True, and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect-charges Rod, Rusty, or Gray Hair Instantly to a Gloss Eloch or Natural Breuss without Injuring the Hair of Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Result in the Color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dye. The Gennine is signed William A. Barvenkos, all where are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Schild yell Druggists, &c. FASTORY—SI BABCLAY ST., N. Y. HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

This (Tuesday) morning, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. Mary M. Bull, relict of the late John P. Bull, of this city, in the 73d year of her age.

Batchelor's New Tollet Cream for Dressing the Hair iyle dawisly CHAUCE'S BICARBONATE SODA—
250 kegs of this superior Soda;
250 kegs Lee's Soda; for sale by
d16 d6&wlm
WILSON & PETER. VIRGINIA TOBACCO-42 half boxes prime and bright received and fer sale by d10 d55 kWlm WILSON & PETER, CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

Ever Analyzed THE ONLY DYE ..... THE ONLY DYE ...... Sworn to be poisonless THE ONLY DYE ...... For a living brown THE ONLY DYE ...... For a perfect black THE ONLY DYE ...... That defies detecti THE ONLY DYE......That is instantan

ONLYDYE For all who desire to have the color of their hair changed with saf-ty, certainty, and rapidity to any shade they may desire. Manufactured by J. OEISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Had

Price \$1, \$1 50, and \$3 per box, according to size. Cristadoro's Hair Preservative is invaluable with his Bye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cts, \$1, and \$2 per bottle according to size. j6 deod&weowlm

HEIMSTREET'S IMIMITABLE MAIRRESTORATIVE. IT IS NOT A DYE,

restores gray hair to its original color by supply-to capillary tubes with natural sustenance im-posed of hour constituences dyes are supposed of hour constituences and alloyed of themselves no dress-ter the supplementation of Luxuriant Beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates deadruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentiemen and laddes. It is sold by all rpspectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. S. Barnes & O., 242 Broadway, New York. Two sizes, 50 cents and fl. old coddecewim

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE. A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The undersigned, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the pre-scription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONGHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the adver tiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please addres BEV. EDWARD A. WILSON. Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. It is over ten years since this celebrated remedy was attroduced to the American public. During this time It has performed nundreds and thousands of the most astonishing cures, and its reputation and sale have now reached a point that far surpasses any remedy of the present or past ages. It has acquired this great rep-utation, not by a system of puffing, but the actual merit of the article itself. If you are afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, or Disorder of the Digestive Organs, it will not fail to sustain its reputation in your case. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines at 75 cents per

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS! Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well known medicine is no imposition, but a mre and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obtunuctions from any case whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To Married Ladies It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. The Prior the period with regularity in the monthly period with regularity. The Prior to be seen to see the state of the secretary of the seed of the se

SAPONIFIER, Family Soap Maker.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to re-duce them. It makes Seap for Four cents a pound by mains your kitchen grease. by using your kitchen grease.

SECAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the Patiented article, put up in Iran cans, all others being Counterfeits. PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO., Philadelphia-No. 127 Walnut street. Pittsburg-Pitt street and Duquesne Way. nl7 d&w3m

SPERMAORRTHEM CAN BE CURED. DR. RANDYS SPECIFIC cures Sperman Seminal Weakness. Impolescy. Loss of Pou specify and efectually. Its effects are truly in A trial of the Specific will convince the most cal of its merits. Price 81 a box. Sent. post-any address by JOHN J. KROMER, 403 CTHEET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Circulars sent fool decowdweowly

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 88. No. 170.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY:
WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, 

THE CONFIDENTIAL GUIDE.

A "TREATISE ON SEMINAL WEARNESS."
Old, young, married, and single will learn something of innortance by perusing this work.
Ladies will also learn something to their advantage by perusing "The Confidential Guide."
Sest to any address, in a sealed envelop, on the receipt of ten cents and one red Stamp. Address eipt of ten cents and one red Stamp. Ac

S. T.--1860.--X.

Persons of 'sedentary nabits troubled with weak-ness, lassitude, pulpitation of the heart, lack of appe-tite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the cele-

PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce au immedials beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics when

a healthy, gentle stimutant is required. a beaithy, gentle etimutant is required.
They purify, strengthes, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and dist.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They porify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhes, Oholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Mervous Headache,
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant,

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and horbs, all preserved in parfectly pure St. Croix rum. me • • I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most aston-ishing effect. G. W. D. Avonaws, Supt. Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O." a . . The Plantation Bitters have cured me o liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate, and

the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

Rev. W. H. Waggoner,

Madrid, N. Y." ... . Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend,

had to abandon my business. H. B. Kingsley,

\*\* \* \* I have been a greet sufferer from dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. \* \* \* The Plantation Bitters have cured me. Rev. J. S. CATHORN, "" Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.

STRES, CHADWICK, & Co.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Asa Cubrin, Philadelphia, Pa.

Such are one in thousands of certificates daily re ceived. They are immensely beneficial to weak per-sons and delicate females. sons and dericate semanos.

Be cautious of refilled bottles. See our signature on a fine steel plate label. They are not sold by the gallon. They are only sold in our patent log cabin bottles by respectable druggists, grocers, hotels, saloons,

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 012 cod&cow6m 202 Broadway, N. Y. LUBIN'S EXTRACTS—50 dozen assorted odors of these pure Perfumes, which we warrant to be gen uine. dl6 d6&wlm WILSON & PETER. R NGLISH PALM SOAP—20 boxes (45 lbs each) in E bars, a fine Soap for families, possessing in a remarkable degree the yiolet odor of the palm oil, dis dsawlm WILSON & PETER,

steamboats, and country stores.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye

oduces a color not to be distinguished from natures rranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedie he ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns ine. GRAY, EED, OF RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Elack or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE-LOR on the four sides of seach box.

FACTORY No. S1 Barclay Street, New York.

(Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond att UNDER GOOD CULTIVATION, IN River, will be sold or exchanged for office.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICAS SS. No. 168.
United States of America vs. John D. Morris, &c.
WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN
filed in the District of Martine via the shore
within and for the District of Martine via the shore
entitled cause, on the 28th day to the centre of the
States for the District of Rentucky, who have
such as the state of the States of the Martine via the shore
entitled cause, on the 28th day to the centre of the
States for the District of Rentucky, who have
serein, in behalf of the United States, alleging that
said Juo. D. Morris, since the 17th July, 1862, has
done the acts and committed the offences denounced
done the acts and committed the offences denounced

say why the same shall not be condemned as forfsized and the proves thereof disposed of according to the prayers of the inf-rmation, that they be and appeared to the state of the state of the state of the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 15th day of February A. D.1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated Becember 30, A. D. 1863.

d30 d10&w4 JAS. S. PHELPS.
Late of Hopkinsville, Late Cash. Br. Bk. Hopkinsville,
Jo. K. GANT,
Christian County.

ISAAC H. CALDWELL,
kinsville,
JAS. B. TURNLEY,
Christian Co.

PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO. LOUISVILLE Tobacco Warehouse. LOUISVILLE, KY. WAREHO USE

which has ample storage and facilities for promp sales. mar24 dlm&wtf

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A CONSUNPTIVE CURED.

B. H. JAMES, a Betired Physician of green eminence, discovered, while in the Kast Incise a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitic Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remewas discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to cie. His child was cured, and now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his flow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it ther cipe, containing full directions for making and su cessfully using, this remedy, free, on receipt of the names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There not a single case of Consumction that it does not once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, poe isbness irritation of the nerves, failure of memor difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lung, so throat, chilly sensations, nauses at the stomach, i action of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles. A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

n3 wly 225 North Second st., Philadelphia, Pa. QUARTERMASTER'S CLAIMS. WILL attend to the collection of Quartermaster's and Commissary Claims. I will also make out and collect claims for damages of plantations, of forage and stock, and all other claims against the Government. Having had considerable experience in the collection of such claims, I am prepared to offer facilities for the speedy adjustment of such accounts through legal trionds in Washington.

Southwest corner Second and Main sta., up stairs, j12 w4\*

DR. LA CROIX'S Private Medical Treatise on the Physiological View of Marriage. 250 Page PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.



ory, with melancholy, may be cured by the au NEW PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT. NEW PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT.

Whave recently devoted much of our time in VIS.

Whave recently devoted much of our time in VIS.

Whave recently devoted much of our time in VIS.

Whave recently devoted much of our time in VIS.

Whave recently devoted much of our time in VIS.

Whave recently devoted much of the time in the continent—such men as CIVIALE, LEXOLER,

BICARD, BRECHETEAU, ACTON, and CURLINGS,
of the French and English hospitals. Our tour extended through France, Italy, Germany, Holland,
England, Iraland, Sociland, and Wales, visiting in our route the principal hospitals in Paris, London,
Rome, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, &c. We have been amply repaid by the additional knowledge we have acquired in the treatment of various diseases to which we have directed our attention. Those who place themselves under our care will, whether majo or female, now hore the full benefit of the many New AND, or from the Carl Edulation of Medicines, with full directions, sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communi-cating their symptoms by letter. Business corres-pondence strictly confidential. #69 Dr. L. & Office is still located as established, un-der the name of DR. LA CROIX.

**FAMILY DYE COLORS** Patented October 13, 1863.



For Dyeing Silk, Woollen and Mixed Goods, Shawls Scarfs, bresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Childron's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF SO PER CENT! simple, and say the series of the series of each package.

For further information, in Dyeing, and giving a For further information, in Dyeing, and giving a periest knowledge of what co ora are best adapted to periest the series of the seri WILSON & PETER,
W6 Louisville, Ky.

HENRY'S REPEATING RIFLE THESE MOST POWERFUL AND EFFECTIVE weepons can be bought,
BY THE CASE ONLY,

A.E.SEMPLE&SONS

General Agents for the State of Kentneky. They may be procured at retail of the following par-They may be produced as the street, Louisville, JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SON, Fifth street, near Main street, Louisville, DIGKSON & GLIMORE, Third street, near Main street, Louisville, CHAS, H. BRADFOED, New Albany, Indiana, WELLS, KELLOGG, & CO., Evansville, Indiana. Duplicate Springs and other parts of the Bide can be abiained from, and all needed repairs made by DUKEON & GILMORS.

Third, near Main street, Louisville, Ky.

mar7 d&wly 9. F. WINCHESTER, Pres't N. H. Arms Co.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Set. No. 171.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY:

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1864, by Joehua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States against James G. Neal, &c., viz:

states against James G. Neal, &c., viz:

stated in Nicholas county and State of Kentucky, on the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike road, 2½ miles west of Carlisle, and farming utensits of the same, also all estate, property, stocks, rights, effects, and credits of every description in the hands of Chas. Neal, agarn for said James G. Neal, belonging to or for the benefit of said James G. Neal, alleging that the said James G. Neal, having done the acts and committed the offerces denounced in the 5th & 6th sections of the present of the District Attorney.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles or in any manner interested therein, that be held in the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D. JOEHLA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 38. No. 171.

hat behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.

JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

Dated January 11, 1864.

jll d10&w4 FINE BRUSHES— Tooth Brushes—English and French in great va-

riety.

Hair Brushes—English, French, and American.

Nail Brushes—Clothes' Brushes—Shoe Brushes.

A large and select assortment just received and for the by [d16 da&wim] WILSON & PETER. BAY RUM-3 puncheons of prime quality just re-die dekwim WILSON & PETER. WILSON & PETER. TWINES—
Hemp, Flax, and Jute, in balls;
White and variegated English Linen;
White, pink, and variegated, very small, for
Apothecaries;
A large stock just received and for sale by
dis 664wim
WILSON & PETER,

NOT ALCOHOLIC!

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract. A PURE TONIC.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

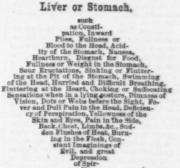
PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philad'a, Pa. WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT.

DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE.

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered



And will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, &c. THEY CONTAIN NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKEY!

WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters (purely regotable), hosts of ignorent Quacks and unscrupulous adventures have opened upon suffering humanity the flood-gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vile yompounded with injurious drugs, and christoned. Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparatin is in plethoric bottles and big helifed kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well?

Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling? If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters. From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge,

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of as sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the boundits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this properties of the propert

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheap-us whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per est whistey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gollon, the laste disputated by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkers. By their use the system is kept continue to continue to the continue of the continue to the continue

Attention, Soldiers! AND FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS,

to the following re-both and particular attention to the following re-markable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language "has been saved by the Bitters," mation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language "has been aved by the Bitters."

PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1863.

Messes, Jones & Evans: Well, gentlemen, your Hoofand's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, seme of whose names are appeared, and whe were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my comrades, seme of whose names are appeared, and whe were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my come. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my ardinous duties, I was attacked in November last with infinammation of the lungs, and was for seventy-two days in the property of the state of the last of the lungs, and was for seventy-two days in the latest of the lungs, and was for seventy-two days in the latest of the lungs and sent to this city on beard the steamer State of Maine, from which I landed en the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still rotain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomerical the state of the last of last of the last of the last of last of the last of las

ne, restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, ist New York Battery.
GEORGE A. ACKLEY, Co. C., 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALLES, 224 New York.
J. B. FERNERS, ist Artillery, Battery F.
J. B. FASE WELL, Co. B. 31 Vermont.
BENRY E. JEROMES, Co. B. 30 Vermont.
JOHN F. WARD, Co. B. 40 Vermont.
HERMAN KOCH, Co. B. 4th Maine.
HERMAN MOCH, Co. B. 4th Maine.
NATHANIEL B. THOMAS, Co. F. 36th Penn.
ANDLEW J. KIMBALL, Co. A. 24 Vermont.
JOHN JENKINS, Co. B, 106th Peng.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JAUKSON" is on

PRICE PER BOTTLE 75 CENTS,

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us,

Principal Office and Manufactory No. 631 ARCH ST.

JONES & EVANS, (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,)

Proprietors.

#86 For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United State.